

NEWS IN SUMMARY

'Mountain' of railway arrears

If the Government approved electrification now the railways might not be able to implement it, Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, said yesterday (Michael Bailey). That was because the railways were facing a mountain of arrears in necessary expenditure. Addressing a rally of rail pensioners at Euston, Sir Peter declared that present railway policies could be regretted in the longer term. British Rail had hit all its targets in the past five years but "we can meet our financial targets and still fail the future".

MPs to protest against Reagan

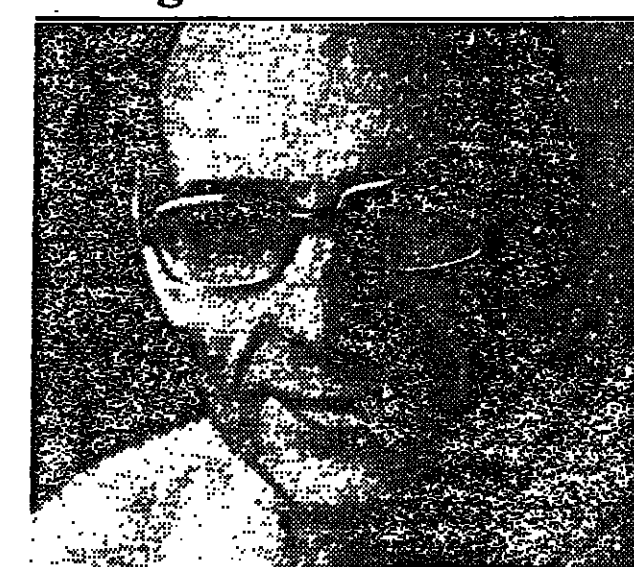
A group of Labour MPs yesterday announced plans to dub President Reagan "an enemy of peace" during his visit to Britain in June. They have formed a Reagan Reception Committee, already backed by Mr Wedgwood Benn and more than 30 other Labour MPs, to organize protests during his visit.

MPs are expected to join pickets against the President at Heathrow, Windsor Castle and the United States Embassy. When he is received by both Houses of Parliament on June 3, the "reception committee" plans an alternative meeting in Parliament's grounds and committee rooms.

Benefit cut for school-leavers

Up to 350,000 families will lose child benefit this summer under new regulations affecting school-leavers. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday that child benefit will be withdrawn for any school-leaver getting either a place on a Youth Opportunities Programme or a full-time job during school holiday periods (Pat Healey writes). In a written answer yesterday Mr Fowler said it was difficult to justify continuing payment of child benefit for young people who got full-time work during the holidays.

Hugh Jones is incurable.



He's planning his autobiography.

Hugh Jones was married and successful in his career as a sales representative when he contracted multiple sclerosis. The symptoms took some time to develop, but now he is one of our patients, confined to a wheelchair. His mind, though, is as keen and active as ever—he studies with the Open University, writes poetry and is planning an autobiography which he hopes will encourage other sufferers from multiple sclerosis.

We have over 270 incurable patients to care for. We cannot cure them. But we can help them. Skilled care can help them surmount their disabilities as much as possible, and can help them lead as full a life as possible. But we, too, need help. We are not part of the Health Service and we rely a lot on the generosity of the compassionate. Please help us with a donation, a deed of covenant or a bequest.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL & HOME FOR INCURABLES, (Putney and Brighton), Dept. T2, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SW. Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother. Director of Appeals and Publicity: Air Commodore D. F. Risson, OBE, DFC, AFC.

Power engineers dash hopes for strike pact

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Prospects of the present Government negotiating a no-strike agreement with the bigger public sector groups were extinguished yesterday when delegates of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, whose 38,000 members control supplies to the National Grid, voted overwhelmingly "not to enter into any agreement with the employing boards that removes the right to strike".

The move came as the union's conference in York was told by Mr John Lyons, the general secretary, that industrial action was "very possibly unavoidable" if the Electricity Council failed to maintain pay differentials enjoyed by engineers and managers over the industry's 90,000 manual workers.

The power engineers' association, one of the most powerful and moderate of TUC-affiliated unions, is thought to have been almost the only one to take up informally the idea of a no-strike deal when it was floated by the Opposition during the 1978 to 1979 "winter of discontent".

Only a few hands were raised yesterday against to call to oppose such a pact, proposed by Mr Tony Aldous, of the union's headquarters branch. Mr Aldous said it would be wrong for the union "to sell the right to strike for 30 pieces of silver".

Backing the anti-pact motion, Mr Lyons said: "We have never set out to hold the country to ransom over greedy pay claims. However, when you see how the employers behave when you have the right to strike, how do you imagine they would carry on if you were without it?"

No legal arrangement

Mr Lyons said that the union's emergency cabinet meeting, which would almost certainly have been a rough ride from delegates angry about the dismissal of Mr Glyn England, chairman of the Central Electricity Generation Board, and about the Government's plan to cut part of the electricity supply industry.

Mr Aldous told delegates that while the Conservatives had not since assuming office come up with any firm proposals for a no-strike pact he believed they might do so in the next year or so in an attempt to buy popularity before a general election.

Opposing the motion, Mr Peter Randall, from Reading, said that the strike weapon had come to be seen as a "sort of trade union virility symbol", and added: "Are we ever likely to use it, and if we do will it be effective?"

Mr Lyons's warning that industrial action was possible in the near future came during a debate about the Electricity Council's two-month delay in making a pay offer to engineers and managers, who earn between £5,635 and £23,150 per year. The association fears that differences over manual workers will be eroded to maintain the gap between the top of their pay scale and the £23,500 earned by the lowest-paid area board members.

Mr Lyons said that engineers and managers were meeting "the meat in the sandwich" between board members and manual workers.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, who cancelled a visit to York because of yesterday's emergency cabinet meeting, certainly has been a rough ride from delegates angry about the dismissal of Mr Glyn England, chairman of the Central Electricity Generation Board, and about the Government's plan to cut part of the electricity supply industry.

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Mr and Mrs Duncan: 'It's a dream coming true and worth every penny'

Third time lucky for test-tube mother

It could be third time lucky for the wife of a Coventry schoolmaster who is expecting test tube twins. For Mrs Satinder Duncan, aged 24, whose husband Mr Carlton Duncan, is the deputy head of Sidney Stringer Community College in Coventry, was unsuccessful with two previous attempts at the Cambridge clinic of Mr Patrick Steptoe, pioneer of the test-tube baby technique.

Now a hospital scan has confirmed that Mrs Duncan, married for five years, will give birth to twins early in September. She said yesterday: "It's delightful news and a dream coming true. I will have three."

The couple, who live in Aldbury Rise, Coventry, recently adopted a boy aged three. Mr Duncan said: "The first two implants cost £1,600 each and the final one £1,800. But it is well worth every penny."

Later this month he takes over as

headmaster of a 1,000 pupil school in Bradford.

The Steptoe clinic is maintaining its usual confidentiality by refusing to discuss whether there are any other test-tube twins on the way in Britain.

Only a small proportion of the attempts to implant a fertilized ovum in the uterus are successful. (Our Medical Correspondent writes). In order to increase the likelihood of success some gynaecologists are now using more than one ovum at a time. This will result in a higher than normal incidence of twins. More than one attempt can be made at implantation but each requires the patient to be admitted to hospital for a day for laparoscopy and other checks. As the cost on each occasion in the private sector is about £2,000 financial rather than medical considerations are likely to be the prohibitive factor.

Labour group praise for TUC Europe view

By George Clark

The prospects of Labour's policy on withdrawal from the European Community being influenced by the more realistic attitude now being adopted by the TUC general council are discussed in a pamphlet, *Labour Prejudices and Reality*, published yesterday by the Labour Movement for Europe.

Mr Denis Howell MP for Birmingham, Small Heath, and Labour's frontbench spokesman on the environment and sport, says in a preface that as the research departments of the party and of the TUC begin to assemble the facts, a disturbing difference of approach is found.

"Labour gives the impression of rushing in with every intention of justifying the decisions already taken," he writes. "Fortunately, the TUC seems to be asking all the right questions about options and alternatives, so essential if we are to state with clarity and conviction the means by which British jobs can be maintained and British prosperity assured after we have left the EEC."

The pamphlet argues that withdrawal could push unemployment up to five million, due to a loss of export trade and of investments, and disagrees with the claim by Labour opponents of the EEC that Labour must take Britain out of the Community if it is to pursue the alternative economic strategy.

Mr Howell emphasizes that the Labour Movement for Europe is committed to comradeship and partnership with all democratic socialists in Europe. "It is now clear that the policies being pursued in France, the economic programme in no way conflicts with our membership of the EEC," he

Co-op faces boycott for hunting ban

By Hugh Clayton

The British Shooting Sports Council decided yesterday to boycott all shops, bank branches and other trade outlets in the Co-operative movement. Voting at the closed meeting in Westminster, London, was unanimous.

The boycott was designed as a gesture of support to hunts which face growing pressure from their opponents. Mr John Farr, Conservative MP for Harborough and chairman of the council, believes that all rural sports that involve killing are at risk.

The National Rifle Association was the only one of the 11 member organizations of the council not to attend yesterday's meeting. The others all supported Mr Farr's emergency motion calling for a ban.

The boycott was aimed at the Co-operative movement because of a ban on hunting which will be imposed in June on the 30,000 acres of land owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society. A spokesman at the headquarters of the society in Manchester said that the boycott would be misguided because the Co-operative Bank and the 170 retail societies which owned all of the movement's shops were independent of the wholesale society. Some of the retail societies owned rural land which would not be affected by the hunting ban to be imposed by the wholesale society.

The wholesale society had received letters from supporters of the hunting ban who said that they would increase their custom at Co-operative shops, the spokesman said. The ban does not apply to shooting rights on Co-op farmland.

The decision to mount a boycott indicated a growing fear among supporters of rural sports that they have failed to meet the challenge posed by organizations like the League Against Cruel Sports. The league has campaigned successfully for a ban on hunting on land owned by Berkshire County Council and failed narrowly last week to win a ban in the heartland of foxhunting in Leicestershire.

The NEC, in its yearning for a return to the days when the Empire was able to provide us with that we wanted for very little money, is living in cloud cuckoo land," the pamphlet states. "The TUC is more realistic, noting that the disparity between Community prices and world prices is not as great as it once was; and pointing out that there would be substantial difficulties in returning to the position where Britain enjoyed relatively cheap supplies of food from the Commonwealth."

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Challenge of SDP in local polls

By Richard Evans and David Walker

Two-thirds of the 2,300 SDP candidates fighting next month's local government elections have never contested an election before, it was disclosed yesterday.

With the Liberals providing a similar number of candidates, the two-party Alliance is fighting nearly all the town hall seats which will be decided by voters on May 6.

Mr John Cartwright, SDP MP for Greenwich, Woolwich, East, party spokesman on local government, said at the start of the party's first large-scale electoral campaign yesterday that many of the SDP candidates with little political experience "were diving in the deep end".

"These elections will be a major test for our organization because we cannot concentrate in the same way as we can for parliamentary by-elections. Many of our candidates have never fought anything before. Many of our agents have never been agents in an election, so everybody is learning."

"It is very much a dress rehearsal for us. It is experience which we very much need in terms of the coming general election. We regard it as a searching test of our organization," he said.

The SDP has held training sessions attended by about 1,000 candidates and agents. Mr Cartwright said he was disappointed that only 15 per cent of the SDP candidates were women, but was encouraged by the number of people from ethnic minorities contesting seats for the party.

Social Democrats have agreed a joint policy with their Liberal partners in many areas and their slogan for the campaign is, care about people, care about costs.

"We want to try to give local government back to the people," to make it more severe, more caring, and to bring it closer in touch with the people it is there to serve, while at the same time trying to deliver services in as efficient and low cost way as we can.

"That means challenging everything that has been done in local government. The fact that so many of our candidates are new to local government is a plus factor. They will go in questioning and challenging everything and trying to find better and cheaper ways of providing services," Mr Cartwright said.

The SDP wants to restore public confidence in local government which, it says, has been undermined by the attitudes and policy of central government as well as the actions of extreme Labour councils.

Schools peace

A teachers' dispute that had lasted for six weeks in the London borough of Barking disrupting the education of thousands of children, was settled yesterday. Schools will be back to normal when the summer term begins on April 19 after an agreement between the National Union of Teachers and the Labour-controlled authority which agreed to restore 100 of 153 teaching posts due to be axed.

'Disastrous' to reduce junior doctors' posts

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

A reorganization of the health service so that all patients were looked after by consultants and there were fewer junior hospital doctors, would be as disastrous for the services as the last reorganization in 1974, the Royal College of Physicians said yesterday.

The number of hospital consultants should be increased but not at the expense of junior doctor posts, as the Government was planning, a report from the college said.

Government plans to cut junior hospital doctors, if implemented, would mean that family doctors, who have to work for a period in hospitals before becoming general practitioners, would not be properly trained in children's medicine because there would not be the training posts available.

With fewer junior staff, consultants would also have to endure more definitely the restrictions on personal life that juniors accepted for a limited period in order to become fully trained and experienced.

The college was replying to the Short report, produced

Democrats ballot on election method

By George Clark

Ballot papers will be circulated today to the 78,000 members of the Social Democratic Party to collect their views on the method of electing the party leader, on the representation of women on the council of the party, and for the ratification of the draft party constitution.

There is an extra ballot paper seeking approval for bringing forward the date of electing the leader from November to June, 1982.

Members are asked to choose between three methods of electing the leader: 1. If there is more than one nomination, the leader should be elected by postal ballot of all members and there should be a mandatory review of the system in three years; 2. The election should be by ballot of the SDP members of Parliament; 3. The leader should be elected in the case of any election before the next general election, by postal ballot of all members of the SDP, but after the general election it should be by ballot of the SDP MPs.

The area parties sponsoring the options give a summary of their reasons. The Newcastle upon Tyne party, putting forward the first option, says: "The leader will set the direction, style and public image of our party. He or she must have the widest appeal to the party and the country. We believe that 78,000 members are better judges of that than an electoral college of MPs."

The Hounslow party, proposing the second method, says: "The SDP wants to strengthen Parliament. It will not do so by taking the choice of its parliamentary leader out of the hands of members of Parliament." To suggest that the leader, and possible Prime Minister, should be chosen for the SDP more caring, and to bring it closer in touch with the people it is there to serve, while at the same time trying to deliver services in as efficient and low cost way as we can.

The Kensington and Chelsea party, proposing the third option, says it accepts the principle that, in the longer term, the MPs should choose the leader. "But that principle is justified only when MPs are properly representative of the whole party. After the next general election... our SDP MPs will have a just claim to represent the party."

On the question of women's representation, the ballot form offers two choices, one a system where area parties elect one man and one woman to be members of the party council, with extra representation for area parties containing more than three constituencies. The extra members would be of either sex. The other choice is the election of members without reference to sex.

A leading article in today's issue of *Liberal News*, the Liberal Party's weekly journal, deplores the "distasteful jostling" which is going on within the SDP leadership. "The election of a leader for the SDP is entirely a matter for them," it states.

Local polls challenge, page 2

Reporter at war HQ protest cleared

From Our Correspondent, Stockport

A young woman press reporter who watched as peace demonstrators made a late night raid on a nuclear war bunker, was cleared of criminal involvement with them at Stockport Magistrates' Court yesterday. Mr Rhys Vaughan, her solicitor, said it was an important case of press freedom. "Her purpose was to report and observe; she was just doing her job," he said.

Miss Elizabeth McCallum, aged 24 of Egerton Road, Manchester, chief reporter of the *Withington Reporter* in Manchester, denied damaging an eight ft wire fence as a wartime headquarters belonging to Greater Manchester Council at Mill Lane, Cheshire, Stockport, last December. The damage was estimated at £188.

Mr Roger Newsome, for the prosecution, said that perimeter fencing was cut and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament symbol and the words: "They will be

safe — you will be dead" were sprayed in paint on the wall of the bunker.

Four demonstrators had previously appeared, pleaded guilty and been fined £100 each at an earlier hearing. Mr Newsome said Miss McCallum knew beforehand that damage was being committed, she travelled to the scene of the crime with one of the previous defendants and was present while the damage was done. In her handbag, later found in a demonstrator's car, was a typewritten draft "news bulletin" of what was about to happen.

Mr Vaughan said: "The prosecution have tried, in my submission vainly to establish that this young woman was a participant in the damage. They seek to say the fact that she went there in the car with someone involved and that she had met them in a pub is evidence of intent and participation. And it is not evidence of intent."

"The report, she was preparing for the press; she was there to do a job as a reporter. It's a very important case not only for this woman, but for the general principles concerning the freedom of the press."

"The prosecution are trying to say she can't do her job as a reporter. A reporter, who goes to the scene of a crime, albeit knowing it was going to be committed, stands and observes it being committed and does a draft report on those facts — is that an offence?"

Many reporters are present and are tipped off beforehand that a potentially illegal act is going to be committed. We are concerned with the basic principles of press freedom. The public have the right to accurate information and fair comment. She was reporting the event as accurately as she could. She was exercising her right to do that in a democratic society."

Pensioners' benefit risk

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Pensioners are most likely to be forced into hardship by the new rules disqualifying anyone from receiving supplementary benefit if they have more than £2,000 in capital. That was disclosed yesterday in the report of the Supplementary Benefit Policy Inspectorate on the effects of the new rule.

Six of every 10 people who had their benefit stopped under the new rule were pensioners who lost between £1 and over £30 a week in benefit. The typical pensioner cut off from benefit by the new rule was aged over 70, female and living alone.

CORRECTION

Mr William Reed-Davies MP states that Judge Pickles in a case reported on March 31, in which two families were awarded damages for an abandoned holiday at a villa on Corfu, accepted that the contract was based entirely on a brochure and did not find that Mr Reed-Davies had described the villa as "the best on the island".

Overseas selling prices
Australia \$28; Bahrain 80 c; Belgium 125; Canada 125; Denmark 125; France 125; Germany 125; Greece 125; Hong Kong 125; India 125; Italy 125; Japan 125; Korea 125; Kuwait 125; Lebanon 125; Luxembourg 125; Malaysia 125; Mexico 125; Netherlands 125; New Zealand 125; Norway 125; Oman 125; Pakistan 125; Portugal 125; Qatar 125; Saudi Arabia 125; Singapore 125; South Africa 125; Spain 125; Sweden 125; Switzerland 125; Taiwan 125; Thailand 125; Turkey 125; U.A.E. 125; Yugoslavia 125.

FALKLANDS CRISIS/1

Admiral pins his faith on air superiority

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

Air superiority could be crucial in determining any confrontation between the Royal Navy task force and the Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands. Achieving it, however, could present Rear Admiral John Woodward and his senior commanders with their greatest problems.

The task force will have an estimated 20 Sea Harrier jets, 12 in HMS Hermes aircraft carrier, and 10 in HMS Invincible. The Argentine forces have one aircraft carrier, the elderly 25th of May which has a peacetime complement of 14 A4 Skyhawks — but will probably have more on board from its reserve in the event of a naval battle.

The Harrier is technically a small offensive aircraft, with a performance constrained by the sacrifices made to enable it to take off and land vertically. On the other hand the Navy, like the RAF, launch Harriers from a short take-off and landing (STOL) runway. This also has the advantage of the ski-jump, the ramp in the bows which gives the aircraft extra lift into the air.

In the context of an isolated sea battle the Harrier offers the Navy a great deal. It is a ground attack aircraft in support of an amphibious landing, is indicated by its adoption by the United States Marines.

The Navy has the latest Sea Dart area defence missile installed on HMS Invincible and three Sheffield class destroyers in the force. Other ships including three of the four Leander frigates, which are believed to have the capability to launch the older, shorter range Sea Cat.

But the Argentines have two Sheffield class anti-aircraft destroyers of their own — with Sea Dart on board — sold by Britain in the kind of deal which might have economic sense at the time. Their light cruiser, which is on station there, is also equipped with 70 or so Sea Cats. So to some extent, like is facing like — even if Royal Navy sailors, being all professional, should have

more expertise in using their anti-aircraft weapons.

The chief difficulty for Admiral Woodward, however, is that the Argentine coast is only about 400 miles from Port Stanley, while Britain is 8,000 miles away. This puts any naval battle within range of the Argentine Air Force's 68 Skyhawks, which have an average tactical radius of action of around 700 miles, and its squadron of 19 Mirage interceptors with a similar range.

This would not provide the Argentine Navy with additional air cover if they engaged the British in the area of South Georgia, about 800 miles to the south-east. But this would seem unlikely anyway. Current thinking is that the British task force, 3,500 miles away from its "forward" base on Ascension Island, will make first for

South Georgia where the current crisis first erupted, in the hope of securing a foothold in the South Atlantic.

From there, they would then mount their assault first on the Argentine Navy and then, all being well, on the Falklands themselves which means in effect Port Stanley.

The Sea Harriers would probably be needed to provide air cover for the Royal Marines and other troops as they storm ashore — if the worst comes to the worst. That would leave the Navy's surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) to protect the carriers and other warships from the Argentine mainland. Meanwhile the effectiveness of Argentine carrier borne aircraft might be neutralized by action taken against the carrier itself by hunter-killer submarines.

Gales and ice ahead

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The task force is sailing into a stormy part of the ocean at the first time of the year. Although the main islands of East and West Falkland, separated by a 25 miles-wide strait are at about the same latitude in the southern hemisphere as London is in the northern half, the climate is more severe. Ice could be encountered at South Georgia.

Conditions at sea are similar to those in the North Atlantic Approaches off the Outer Hebrides, but the weather is colder. The latitude of the Falklands, and 200 small islands scattered around, is between 51 degrees and 53 degrees south.

Most of them miss the full force of the Roaring Forties which sweep across the middle latitudes of the south. Nevertheless a persistent wind of about 15 knots blows across the sea at the time of the year. The frequency of gale force winds and heavy seas increases as winter approaches at the end of April.

If the area of operations extends as far as South Georgia the crews would begin to feel the harsh effects of the Antarctic convergence. Although pack ice does not extend as far as South Georgia, the bays of that island are over early in winter. But the coastline of the main islands is deeply indented and provides many secure and sheltered anchorages. Those natural harbours were used in preparation for one of the principal battles of the First World War — the battle of the Falklands between a British squadron commanded under Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee and a German squadron under Vice-Admiral Graf von Spee, was a reprisal by the British for earlier losses at sea.

For this second encounter, two battle cruisers, Invincible and Inflexible, were detached secretly from the Grand Fleet in the North Sea to reinforce the British squadron in the South Atlantic. All but one of the German squadron was sunk.



Defiant gesture: A confident Falkland Islander under the Argentine flag

The task force sails on

Carrier crew to get smell of cordite

From John Witherow, on board HMS Invincible, April 6

Part of the British naval force bound for the Falkland Islands rendezvoused in the South Western Approaches today while HMS Invincible, the anti-submarine carrier, started to bring its Harrier jets and Sea King helicopters to full operational capacity.

HMS Fearless, the assault ship carrying Marines and Commander Michael Clapp, overall commander of this section of the fleet, sailed from Portsmouth and was due to join the force within the next day or so. Some frigates and other vessels were already with Invincible and the flagship HMS Hermes, but the Navy was reluctant to publicize details of the force.

Once the ships have assembled they will head to night in the direction of the Falkland Islands. The rest of the fleet which is sailing for Ascension Island from operations off Gibraltar.

Preparations on board Invincible, which has been sold to the Australians and is now being used as a target ship, were continued with vertical take-off Harrier jets practising mock combat and evading "enemy" radar systems by skimming in low over the waves. For some of the pilots it is their first time on board the ship and they have been accustomed themselves to landing on a platform while still within range of mainland bases.

To facilitate operations the carrier circled at only a few knots in calm about 100 miles south of the Scilly Isles while last-minute supplies were flown on board by helicopter.

Captain Jeremy Black, aged 50, addressed the crew after a full-scale practice emergency and outlined the respective strengths of the British and Argentine fleets.

The mood among the crew and especially the Harrier pilots is one of jubilation. To say they are spilling for a fight would be an exaggeration. They are nonetheless ready and prepared for it and feel the islands should be regained by whatever means necessary.

"It's what we're trained to do," one officer commented. Lieutenant-Commander Nigel "Starky" Ward, in charge of 801 Harrier Squadron, said they were undertaking a full training programme to give some new pilots practice in supporting a marine landing and entering air combat.

"That is our bread and butter," he said. "It is what we are best at. We are keen to go and very confident."

The Foreign Office is in the past been consulting on numerous occasions about applications for drilling off the Falklands but has refused to grasp the problem of the hope that companies would lose and go away.

One oil expert has said that the indications are that oil and gas deposits are being found in the South Atlantic, which is a geological name for the sedimentary layer between the Argentine mainland and the islands and dips to the east.

It is thought that the main reservoir, if it exists, will be closer to the islands than the mainland. But this cannot be proved until test drilling takes place. This has not happened because the British Government has not been able to reach agreement with Argentina.

Over the last 18 months, Argentine Foreign Ministry officials have privately pressed extreme frustration at Britain's attitude over this matter as they would have liked to see some kind of joint proposal for a production sharing agreement.

It now seems possible that such negotiations for a joint production agreement, bringing in the United States as guarantor, in return for a share of the revenue, could lead to a possible basis for a transfer of sovereignty lease-back settlement.

to fire at least one missile near the carrier. "We're going to get them used to bangs going off around the ship," Commander Ward added. "The captain wants the crew to get used to the smell of cordite."

Meanwhile the Sea King squadron was practising take-offs and landings on the flight deck and approaches to the ship. Both Harriers and helicopters are keen to do some night flying at this early stage but the Sea Kings, designed to seek and destroy enemy submarines, are not yet training with torpedoes and depth charges. About a third of the helicopter crews have joined from other squadrons and are taking time to accustom themselves to the Invincible.

Captain Black told journalists that the fleet's progress south would depend upon decisions taken by the Foreign and Defence Ministries but they intended to proceed at something under 18 knots straggling out between 100 and 200 miles. That would enable Invincible and Hermes to train their aircraft against one another out of radar range and allow the smaller vessels to keep up.

Navy's biggest headache is replenishing supplies from a base 4,000 miles away

One important factor preoccupying the task force is the necessity for replenishment of supplies. To conduct operations 4,000 miles from the nearest base is a "thing to do," the captain said. The fleet will be accompanied by a number of supply vessels and there are plans to send out relief craft but it is undoubtedly a problem exercising the minds of Naval Command.

The change in the present period of training as a time to get the ships to full fighting capacity and to make some adjustments. "We are a navy who tend to train against a Russian threat and here we see some slight changes of emphasis. The sort of thing I am talking about is a matter of detail but nonetheless important."

He said the ship was capable of coping with chemical or nuclear contaminated zones by sealing itself and building up a higher air pressure inside and was well equipped to cope with flooding.

There has been an unofficial change in the identification of lifejackets aboard ship. A notice in the flying clothing store reads: "Due to the untimely death of Mac West all Mark II, 15 and 25 life preservers will be now known as Dolly Partons."

Underneath someone has scribbled: "for, Erika Reed".

□ HMS Fearless, the assault ship which will spearhead any attempt to regain the Falkland Islands, yesterday gathered her brood of landing craft like ducklings under her wing and moved out from Portsmouth to join the task force (Stewart Trender writes).

On a cold, wet and windswept day the thousands who signed Invincible and Hermes leave on Monday. But as Fearless nosed out of the dockyards, her siren booming across the water, people began to appear on the harbour walls. Many were mothers and wives, some of them openly in tears.

For there was no doubt that Fearless's bellicose appearance, the decks were lined with men from the 580-strong crew while at there were ranks of Marines dressed in battle fatigues. In their midst were ranged field and anti-aircraft guns, the equipment for a Marine force of 500-700 men on the ship.

General's gamble

Retreat could cost Galtieri his job

By Peter Stafford

Argentina is a potentially rich country with enormous natural resources, as almost every Argentine is aware. But it has suffered badly from misgovernment, both civilian and military, in recent years, and the result is that it has failed to fulfil the promise which it showed earlier this century.

General Leopoldo Galtieri, who came to power last December in a bloodless coup within the regime, is only the latest in a long line of military men who have taken the view that they know what is best for the country. His declared objective, like those of his immediate predecessors, is to reverse the decline and begin a process of national reconstruction.

The difference is that he has decided to set about it in a flamboyant and adventurous style. He clearly sees the invasion of the Falklands, which almost all Argentines regard as being properly theirs, as being a popular issue.

If he pulls it off, he will have succeeded in distracting attention, at least for a time, from the economic hardships now afflicting the country. If he is forced to withdraw, he will suffer a humiliating setback, which will not be forgiven either by Argentine public opinion or by his fellow members of the armed forces, who could be counted on to try to remove him from power.

The present military regime took power in 1976 at a time of exceptional disorder in Argentina. Strongly armed and well financed guerrilla groups were active in many parts of the country; and the economy was in ruins, with inflation reaching 54 per cent in a single month and the currency reserves reduced to almost nothing.

The tottering government of President Maria Estela Peron, widow of Juan Peron, was plainly unequal to the task of running the country, and the intervention of the armed forces, headed by General Rafael Videla, was widely welcomed.

On the economic front the new military government had some success, initially at least in restoring normality, boosted by the natural resilience of the Argentine economy. Inflation was brought down, along traditional liberal lines.

But the operations on the other front, against the guerrillas, were more of an admittedly serious threat, the armed forces made a deliberate decision to wage a "dirty war", in which anyone who was even suspected of sympathies with the guerrillas, or of having any sort of contact with them, was liable to be kidnapped, tortured and killed.

The policy was successful, in that the guerrillas were virtually eliminated from Argentine life. But in the process thousands of people,

many of them completely innocent, disappeared and are now presumed to be dead.

In recent years the number of disappearances has dwindled to almost nothing, with the elimination of the guerrilla groups. But the issue remains an active one in Argentine life, since relatives of those who disappeared are maintaining their pressure for information on what happened and regularly demonstrate outside the presidential palace in the Plaza de Mayo.

Since the armed forces took over, there have been no elections and there have been severe restrictions on the activities of political parties and trade unions. The regime maintains a constant repetition, its public commitment to a restoration of democracy, but it has avoided committing itself to a precise timetable.

In the last year or two there has, however, been an easing on the political front. There has been more activity by the parties, which has been reported in the papers, and General Galtieri apparently sees himself as eventually heading some political party or movement which, if all goes well for him, would be swept into office.

But his main problem is the state of the economy, which has been in a severe crisis for the past year. Banks and industrial firms have gone bankrupt, and unemployment has soared to an official level of 500,000 with the true figure perhaps two million — very high for a country of some 27 million and one in which until recently unemployment was hardly known.

Inflation is now at 149 per cent, and the value of the peso has plummeted. While the military leaders try to negotiate four pay rises a year, and having two jobs is commonplace.

This state of affairs has led to a resurgence of trade union activity, and the General Confederation of Labour (CGT), which was so powerful in the days of General Peron. Demonstrations were called on March 30, which led to four hours of rioting and battles between the police and demonstrators in Buenos Aires.

In external relations, Argentina has developed cordial relations with the Soviet Union, which buys Argentine grain, sells Soviet goods in return and helps defend Argentina against attacks on its human rights record in United Nations bodies.

The extent of the Soviet link became painfully obvious to Washington when the Argentines refused to go along with the American grain embargo against Moscow after the invasion of Afghanistan. The Reagan administration has made great efforts to mend fences with Buenos Aires, and is clearly embarrassed by the Falklands affair.

Alliance's boat rocked by Steel

By Anthony Bevis Political Correspondent

Action by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, to prepare for an early general election over the Falklands crisis last night caused new divisions within the Liberal Party.

He is to advise party negotiators to speed up their negotiations on the division of parliamentary seats with the Social Democrats, completing the carve-up before the new deadline of April 20.

But this was done last night by senior Social Democratic sources who described the move as irresponsible at a time when all parties in the Commons should be seen to be rallying around the Government in its resolve to win back the occupied British territory.

While Mr Steel believes that an ultimate solution may yet have to be built around the possibility of turning the Falklands into a United Nations dependency, an idea that may yet be extended to Gibraltar and Hongkong, his alliance partners feel most strongly that negotiation should concentrate on a return to British sovereignty.

The Liberals also appear to be less resolute on the issue of force, echoing one Labour MP's claim that there can be no blank cheques for the military solution.

The Social Democratic argument is that talk of an early election, United Nations dependency and qualifications to the use of force all help to undermine the Government's position.

Despite the emotional tide which swept through the House of Commons during last Saturday's debate, the Falklands Islands debacle could be detected. The paucity of order, marked by the Speaker's repeated calls for order, was equalled only by the rarity of attention to the legal nature of the issues and proposals put before the House.

The Prime Minister informed the House that the unprovoked aggression by the government of Argentina had not a shred of justification or a scrap of legality. This cannot be gainsaid. The conduct of Argentina is a classic violation of Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter — prohibition of the use of force against the territory of any state — to which Argentina has been a party since October 24, 1945, when that paramount international law instrument came into force.

Oil a key factor in attempts to resolve the crisis

By Michael Frenchman

Oil is now emerging as a key factor in any prospective agreement that might be reached between Britain and Argentina — with United States mediation — for solving the present crisis. For some time now there has been considerable speculation and some wildly exaggerated forecasts as to the extent of potential offshore oil resources.

For the last two years a number of the big international companies have been carrying out exploratory offshore drilling, with encouraging commercial results in some cases. At least three platforms have been drilled off the Argentine coast of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. These include the Jack-ups Rio Colorado operated by Royal Dutch/Shell and Bidas, Rio Dutch/Shell's Esso's submersible General Mosson.

The strikes earlier this year have been made by the United consortium, which includes the Argentine company Bidas, in a block fairly close to Rio Grande. Preliminary results from the 1 mile deep Aries X-1 will have shown the existence of 1,300 cubic yards of gas a day through a three-quarter inch choke which is considered by all experts to be significant. But it still has to be evaluated fully. Last year Shell and Exxon reported finds of 5,360 barrels a day and 3,100 respectively.

Further exploration has come to a head because of the dispute over the Atlantic Richfield confirmed last night that it had won a

preliminary contract option from the Argentine state oil agency YPF to negotiate prospecting rights in the controversial Magallanes Estero offshore block, which straddles what is called the "putative" medium line between the Falkland Islands and the Argentine mainland. Atlantic Richfield's consortium included Mobil which later dropped out possibly because of the political position. Technically speaking, the islands only have a three-mile limit as Britain has never declared a 200-mile economic zone around the islands. In any case, this would not have been recognized by the Argentine Government as it claims sovereignty of all the waters around it.

The British Government was unaware of the prospecting risk contract off the coast when it was drawn to its attention by The Times it took the unusual step of publishing an advertisement in the press warning international oil companies not to go ahead.

Argentina is currently more than 95 per cent self-sufficient in oil and gas but is anxious to become a net exporter in order to boost its ailing economy which is why it has stepped up the offshore drilling programme on the basis of risk contracts.

Oil industry sources claim that the overall prospects are encouraging, but until a proper exploration programme over the whole area has been carried out it is impossible to evaluate the true position. Atlantic Richfield said last night that they

had shown an interest in the disputed Magallanes Estero block, which adjoins where test drilling has been carried out, because the seismic data "looked encouraging."

The Foreign Office is in the past been consulting on numerous occasions about applications for drilling off the Falklands but has refused to grasp the problem of the hope that companies would lose and go away.

One oil expert has said that the indications are that oil and gas deposits are being found in the South Atlantic, which is a geological name for the sedimentary layer between the Argentine mainland and the islands and dips to the east.

It is thought that the main reservoir, if it exists, will be closer to the islands than the mainland. But this cannot be proved until test drilling takes place. This has not happened because the British Government has not been able to reach agreement with Argentina.

Over the last 18 months, Argentine Foreign Ministry officials have privately pressed extreme frustration at Britain's attitude over this matter as they would have liked to see some kind of joint proposal for a production sharing agreement.

It now seems possible that such negotiations for a joint production agreement, bringing in the United States as guarantor, in return for a share of the revenue, could lead to a possible basis for a transfer of sovereignty lease-back settlement.

View of an eminent authority

International law would favour the British argument

manifestly be the proper method of settling the Falkland Islands dispute. Argentina claims to be entitled to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. So does the United Kingdom. Such an international legal dispute "should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court... in accordance with the provisions of its statute (Article 36 [3]) of the Charter. The optional clause has been subscribed to by 45 states to date.

The conduct of Argentina during the last few days does not spell out to the world much confidence in the UN Charter or the validity of Argentina's claim to the Falkland Islands and Dependencies. No doubt that was a factor which the UN Security Council took into account, as it has before, when it adopted last Saturday's resolution demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falklands and called on Argentina and Britain to seek a diplomatic solution of their differences and to respect fully the charter.

Argentina has now violated at least two of the charter's principles: to settle its dis-

pute with Britain by peaceful means, and to refrain from the use or threat of force against the territorial integrity of any state (Article 2(3) and Article 2(4) respectively). The UK claims, according to Mr. Nott, the Defence Secretary, to have despatched its task force as its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the charter, sometimes called the most over-worked provision of the charter. The Prime Minister has thus given this country room to move both within the mandatory terms of the Security Council's resolutions cited and in lawful exercise of the UK's "inherent" right of self-defence under the charter.

Mrs Thatcher stated in the parliamentary debate that she could not foresee what orders the task force would receive as it proceeded. That, she said, would depend on the situation. Meanwhile, as she reiterated at question time yesterday, she hoped that continuing diplomatic efforts, helped by Britain's many friends, would be successful.

The "inherent" right is in this instance and individual self-defence. The Falkland Islands stand outside the geographical limits of the

North Atlantic Treaty Organization area under the Atlantic Treaty, which is the right of self-defence being "inherent", is established, but not exhaustively by its formulation in the charter.

The famous formulation of the US Secretary of State, Daniel Webster in 1823 stated: "There must be a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation... it must involve nothing unreasonable or excessive since the act justified by the necessity of self-defence must be limited by that necessity and kept clearly within it." This formula received endorsement in a judgment of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg in 1946 and was unanimously reaffirmed by the UN General Assembly in the same year (Resolution 95 (I)).

The length of sailing time for the task force to reach the Falkland Islands is thus not without its legal significance. The degree of armed force which may lawfully be exercised by that task force will depend on the quantity and quality of armed resistance to it by the Argentine forces in seeking to prevent the UK forces liberating the islands.

If, however, diplomatic activities have proved successful during the voyage of the task force or at least close, the amount of armed force that may be justified in law will have reached vanishing point.

Dr David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary, proposed during the debate that Britain declare its right to 200-mile limit around the Falklands. It would be said, "be compatible with international law to declare within that limit that no Argentine vessel should appear, and if it did, the British Navy would take action."

This is a curious proposal. In time of armed conflict at sea, such a limit would restrict action by the Royal Navy to an extent not required by international law. In time of normality a 200-mile limit would be difficult to justify because such a claim for a territorial sea is not yet accepted in international law.

More curiously, and what was not mentioned by any MP during the debate, but which may be immediately practical, is the humanitarian treatment that must be accorded to any UK service man or merchant seaman captured by the Argentine

forces, as required by the Geneva (Prisoner of War) Convention, 1949, and the like convention which must be accorded to our civilian nationals now in the occupied Falkland Islands, under the Geneva (Civilians) Convention, 1949.

Argentina is a party to both conventions and it is this country. For this purpose it would appear that both Argentina and this country will be bound, as a matter of international law, to accept the offer of the humanitarian services of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Saturday's debate in the Commons, generally, was not illuminating, so far as international law was concerned. This is odd because the validity of all our present actions directed against Argentina, whether naval, military or economic, are based on that international law. If not so based, they have no legal validity; however, international law may need more attention than it has so far received in this incident.

Perhaps today's debate will be focussed more precisely.

G I A D Draper (Professor Emeritus in Law Sussex University)

Confusion over payments free

Argentina's move to demand that payments to British residents in Buenos Aires be made in the local currency, the peso, has led to confusion in financial circles. The move was seen as a challenge to the British Government's position in the Falklands, which is under British control. The British Government has stated that it will not be bound by the Argentine demand, as it is not a party to the Geneva Convention on the subject.

Correction

The officer appointed to be the British representative in the Falkland Islands is General Sir John Leake, not General Sir John Leake as previously stated.

FALKLANDS CRISIS/2

Expatriate Britons are getting out fast

From Christopher Thomas Buenos Aires, April 6

The expatriate British community in Buenos Aires is in a state of panic. The signs of tension are there, the easy atmosphere has gone, and if the Falklands are stormed their days in Argentina will be miserable if not over.

Each day charter aircraft are hired in Montevideo, half an hour's flight away in Uruguay, to take Britons home. They are all packed with businessmen and their families heading the advice from the British Government to get out fast.

They cannot transfer money through the banks, which are not open, and their cars are "frozen", so they cannot drive them out of the country.

But they choose to flee because the Argentine people, who are notoriously volatile, are becoming increasingly restive with every advance of the British task force and anything could happen at any time.

A few days ago firms employing British people in Argentina were advised by the embassy in Buenos Aires, which is now officially the property of the Swiss, to get all non-vital personnel out in 48 hours. The exodus has been carried out efficiently, swiftly and almost unnoticed.

But what of the thousands who remain? What if the anti-British sentiments now sweeping the country get out of hand?

The mood in the English Club in central Buenos Aires is gloomy, depressing and fearful. A few days ago a policeman stationed himself outside the front door, silently watching the comings and goings of those who regu-

larly take lunch or a sun-downer in the colonial surroundings of their distinctly British enclave.

There are probably 17,000 people of British origin who hold British passports in Argentina and who are therefore, highly vulnerable to expulsion. But even those who have Argentine passports, some of them fifth-generation Argentines — feel uneasy.

The British are found everywhere in the country. The Welsh community in Patagonia speaks Welsh, Spanish and no English. English and Scots communities are completely bilingual, mostly Argentine born.

They are confused by their division of loyalties and bitter over what they see as the mismanagement of the Falklands affair.

The general view is that Britain failed to read the warning signs, which were patently obvious three months ago and that the counter-invasion is a bad idea. Argentines generally respect the British, the railways, telephones, meat plants and much else were developed by Britons, and the Torre de los Ingleses (The English Tower) built and donated by the British community in 1910, is one of the most delightful pieces of architecture in the city.

Buenos Aires happily abhors a great deal of British culture. The British orphanage, the Sunset House for the elderly and St John's Anglican Cathedral and a host of British churches and schools. They could all be threatened.

The British Community Council administrators many charities collecting huge sums for those who cannot pay for schooling or medical care or who cannot survive the absurd inflation rate. The target this year is \$300,000 (about to be raised by raffles, fetes, functions and various other means).

St Andrews Society, which survived the default of the English Society and Welsh



Major Gareth Noot, back from the Falklands, is reunited with his wife Anne and daughters Katie, aged 11, Deborah, 7, and Nicola, 9.

Society, organizes a pipe band with full Scottish regalia. The Latinists at night but they have accepted it, though there is a good deal of sniggering at the kilts and the rest of the paraphernalia.

Our British community has fragmented a great deal since the war, lamented one senior member of the Eng-

lish Club who, like everybody else, said it could be dangerous to name him. "But we continue to survive, we have kept our British identity but equally we feel we are Argentinian."

He drank his British gin. "But if they try to take back the Malvinas we will not be safe. Three policemen are already guarding the British

Caledonian office and we have that chap outside guarding us. It's all a great deal bloody shame."

He left his deep leather armchair, passed by the huge photograph of central London, and walked out into the stifling autumn air. He said a friendly, almost hopeful good night to the policeman. There was no reply.

In the Malouines (Falklands) he said in today's interview, "Britain has been attacked from the outside, without there being the least symptom of a local revolt, which he implied, would have justified the operation as an anti-colonialist one. M. Cheysson explained the violence of the reaction of British public opinion by the fact that 'Britain is a great country with a glorious history, which its people acted like a nation which feels humiliated'."

About Lord Carrington's resignation, Mr Cheysson said: "He is a man of great qualities, astute, experienced, with a great sense of humour. We shall miss him a lot. I would add that I am surprised that, faced with all the criticism levelled at him in the House of Commons, he decided to take upon himself the whole responsibility for this affair, for he is a man of honour."

The minister had established close personal relations with his British opposite number. They stood Franco-British relations in good stead in the rough weather which they periodically have to face, and

Argentine import licences revoked

By Rupert Morris

All imports from Argentina into Britain worth more than £100m a year were banned from midnight last night, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

All import licences were immediately revoked, but consideration would be given to application from British exporters for licences to import goods which could be shown to have been in transit before the ban took effect.

Mr Peter Rees, the Trade Minister, said: "Argentine exports to the United Kingdom in the last four months of 1981 were worth £25m, substantially more than the £47m worth of goods exported from the United Kingdom to Argentina."

This balance of trade is thought to be atypical, however, as the Department of Trade statistics for 1980 — the latest complete year figures show the value of Britain's exports to Argentina as £173m, compared with imports from the same country worth £114m.

About half Britain's imports from Argentina consist of meat, which in 1980 was worth £22m. Of this half was corned beef, and half frozen cuts of prime beef, mainly for use by big catering chains and steak houses.

Mr Jack Bailey, president of the National Federation of Meat Traders, which represents High Street butchers, said there would be no effect on shop prices. The Australians had a lot of beef to sell and he expected any shortfall to be made up by them.

Importers of frozen beef were, however, concerned that other producers might put up their prices to cope with increased demand.

Importers and retailers of corned beef were more worried that public reaction against Argentine corned beef would harm the retail trade. Tesco, the supermarket chain, has removed all Argentine corned beef from its shelves.

Confusion over payments freeze

Argentina's move to suspend payments to creditors of British residents announced yesterday by Senator Roberto Alemann, the Economy Minister, has led to deepening confusion in financial circles (Peter Wilson-Smith writes).

The move was taken in retaliation for the blocking of Argentine assets by the British Government but it is still unclear to what extent banks in Britain, which have lent Argentina \$5,800m (£3,300m), will be affected.

There were indications from one big British bank yesterday that repayments from Argentina had already been frozen, and there is concern that the Argentine action may open the way for one of its bank creditors to call it in default with wide-ranging implications for financial markets.

Correction

The officer appointed by Argentina to be "Governor" of the Falkland Islands is General Mario Benjamin Menéndez and not Luciano Benjamin Menéndez whose profile was published yesterday.

EEC asked to unite on trade sanctions

From Ian Murray, Brussels, April 6

Britain today puts its case for a united EEC front of trade sanctions against Argentina at a meeting of permanent representatives to the Community. The member states were asked to take action quickly in order to show their common disapproval of the invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Britain was not expecting the other member states to take as severe an approach as it had done itself, and there was no suggestion that other countries should be asked to sever diplomatic relations with the Argentine junta. Nevertheless, Britain was hoping for trade sanctions covering steel, footwear, agricultural products and textiles to be introduced quickly.

In preparation for such measures the European Commission was working on a draft proposal for sanctions based on article 224 of the Treaty of Rome. This says that member states should consult and take steps together to prevent the European Community being affected by any measures brought in by an individual country in certain defined circumstances.

These include: "Serious international tension constituting a threat of war, or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security."

The Commission has discussed the Falkland crisis at its meeting this morning and issued a statement afterwards condemning "the armed intervention of Argentina

against a British territory linked to the Community, an intervention committed in violation of international law and the rights of the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands."

The statement went on: "The Commission expresses its solidarity with the United Kingdom. It makes an urgent appeal to the Argentine Government to implement the resolution of the (United Nations) Security Council, calling on it to withdraw its troops from the islands and to continue seeking a diplomatic solution."

It expresses the hope that the Organization of the American States will join its efforts to those of the United Nations in order to ensure, by diplomatic means, that a solution based on law prevails."

The Commission cannot take any action on the issue without the approval of the ministerial council. Sanctions could, however, be agreed between the permanent representatives and passed on to the council for formal approval by whichever council is next held. At the moment, this is scheduled to be that of the agriculture ministers on April 20. Unless a special meeting is called for at short notice this would be the first date on which an EEC response could be properly agreed.

The EEC has a positive trade balance of about £25m with Argentina, but if the categories suggested by Britain or sanctions, the community has a trade deficit.

Pym puts off his Mideast trips

By Denis Taylor

Mr Francis Pym, the new Foreign Secretary, will not be going to Syria and Jordan next week for the visits planned by Lord Carrington, because of the crisis over the Falkland Islands.

It was being emphasized in Whitehall last night that the trips to Damascus and Amman have been postponed, not cancelled.

Even before Lord Carrington's resignation, the possibility of the visits taking place had looked extremely remote.

But last night there were no plans to change arrangements for the meeting of British and Spanish foreign ministers at Sintra, Portugal, on April 20 for talks on the future of Gibraltar. This is the date on which the Spaniards are due to open the gates on their side of the frontier with Gibraltar.

The great importance which Madrid attaches to a whole range of developments involving Britain is appreciated in London. These include the prospect of Spanish membership of the EEC and Nato, as well as the opening of the Gibraltar border.

Whitehall sources would not be drawn into commenting on the enthusiasm with which the Argentine invasion of the Falklands has been greeted in some circles on the Spanish right, beyond saying that the British Government was aware of these sentiments.

There is, in any case, no objection to the Spanish and Argentine claims on British territories. Spain has tried to exert pressure over Gibraltar for years, but a military intervention has not been in prospect.

Pym's first day at the Foreign Office included extensive briefings on the Falklands crisis. He had to prepare himself for the formidable task of opening for the Government in the debate on the Falklands in the Commons today.

It was being underlined that his becoming Foreign Secretary does not imply any change of policy, whatever changes of emphasis or style may emerge from the new holder of the office.

The point of departure for British foreign policy remains the United Nations Security Council resolution demanding Argentine withdrawal from the Falklands. The sailing of the naval task force for the South Atlantic was depicted as being intended to strengthen diplomacy, while the overall aim remained to avoid war.

But it was also being emphasized that the withdrawal of the Argentine occupying forces from the islands remained an absolute condition for any settlement.

It has apparently been clear to the United States that if Washington was thinking in terms of any political initiatives, a solution would have to involve the removal of the Argentine troops.

Washington tries to head off clash

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 6

As the Royal Navy's task force headed towards the open seas, the United States began a series of high level meetings in an attempt to head off an open confrontation between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands.

This morning Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, presided over a meeting of senior officials to consider ways of preventing a clash between the two nations, and a leading pro-western member of the Organization of American States (OAS).

This afternoon Mr Haig was due to hold separate meetings with Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador, and Senator Estanislao Lora, the Argentine Ambassador. These were to be followed in the evening by a discussion between Mr Haig and Senator Micanor Costa Mendez, the Argentine Foreign Minister who arrived in Washington yesterday to explain his country's occupation of the disputed islands to a special meeting of the OAS.

The Americans say they are not trying to act as mediators between the British and Argentines at this stage but are merely using their good offices to try and resolve a dispute between two of America's allies.

President Reagan described America's role yesterday as that of honest broker. "We are American officials admit they have no firm ideas yet how the dispute may be resolved, or even how the two protagonists can be prevented from opening fire on each other."

One idea which has found some favour here is a refinement of the "freeze" proposal which has already been unsuccessfully submitted by Britain to Argentina and to the Islanders.

Under it Britain would cede the islands to Argentina which would then lease them back to Britain, in a similar way that Britain leases Hong Kong from China. This proposal would also include a division of future oil resources between Britain and Argentina.

Another idea would be to make the islands into a British-Argentine condominium. However, British officials pointed out that most of these proposals had already been rejected by Argentina and were likely to find even less favour in Buenos Aires now that Argentina had seized the islands.

Ascension prepares supplies for fleet

Ascension Island, April 6. — Military activity increased today on Ascension, the strategic island in the South Atlantic when a British fleet auxiliary ship arrived and began taking on stores.

The unexpected arrival of the Fort Austin, 8,160 tons, followed the dispatch of the task force from Britain to try to retake the Falkland Island from Argentina.

Eyewitnesses said military stores were being flown into the island by Royal Air Force C130 transports, but a security clampdown by the island's administration meant no details were available.

Popular feeling in the United States is running heavily in support of Britain at present. The British Embassy says it has been flooded by telephone calls expressing sympathy.

American papers have also been outspoken in favour of Britain and have been critical of American attempts to maintain a middle position between the two contestants. Writing in *The Washington Post* today Mary McGroarty, a well-known columnist, chastised President Reagan for saying that the United States was "friends of both sides."

For most Americans, she wrote, "The choice between our oldest ally and what one incessant member of Parliament called a Fascist in-horn junta that has engaged in flagrant aggression, is a cinch."

The *New York Times* said in an editorial this morning that there was no sense pretending that Washington's relations with the two protagonists was symmetrical. "The Thatcher Government is entitled to an all-out effort to persuade Argentina to back down," the paper commented.

However it has become clear following the Argentine Foreign Minister's address to the OAS yesterday that Latin American opinion is beginning to line up behind Argentina. Two key pro-Western Latin American countries — Venezuela and Brazil — have already voiced their support, and most members of the OAS already recognize Argentine sovereignty over the islands.

Having lost last weekend's Security Council debate Argentina is now attempting to rally the whole Latin America to its side. Señor Mendez called for hemispheric support for his country's seizure of the islands and hinted that Argentina might involve the 1947 Rio Defence Treaty to counter what he termed British aggression.

However, it was also clear that Señor Mendez, by continually referring to the existence of "British colonialism" hopes to gain the support of much of the Third World if a shooting war develops.

He sought to give the impression that Argentina had been consistently reasonable in the dispute, by contrasting the 149 years of the dispute, the wishes of the inhabitants of the islands should be the main consideration in any settlement.

World reaction

UK had too much faith — France

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, yesterday described the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands as an "attack pure and simple," which had not been preceded by any provocation (Charles Hargrove writes from Paris). The minister, who was being interviewed on the radio, added that the security of Argentina has not been threatened by Britain. He also expressed personal regret over the resignation of Lord Carrington as Foreign Secretary.

The British Government, he added, had perhaps not exercised faith in negotiations with the Argentine Government over the future of the islands. This could explain the absence of preparation against the possible military landing on them.

The affair was a very serious one, this explained the very clear stand taken by the United Nations Security Council on the matter. M. Cheysson declared on Monday night in Nice, where he had gone to meet President Amadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, on a private visit to the country.

"In the Malouines (Falklands)" he said in today's interview, "Britain has been attacked from the outside, without there being the least symptom of a local revolt, which he implied, would have justified the operation as an anti-colonialist one. M. Cheysson explained the violence of the reaction of British public opinion by the fact that 'Britain is a great country with a glorious history, which its people acted like a nation which feels humiliated'."

About Lord Carrington's resignation, Mr Cheysson said: "He is a man of great qualities, astute, experienced, with a great sense of humour. We shall miss him a lot. I would add that I am surprised that, faced with all the criticism levelled at him in the House of Commons, he decided to take upon himself the whole responsibility for this affair, for he is a man of honour."

The minister had established close personal relations with his British opposite number. They stood Franco-British relations in good stead in the rough weather which they periodically have to face, and

prevented natural conflicts of interest over Community policy from degenerating into fundamental misunderstandings.

He added: "The decision of the Security Council condemning Argentina is a very rare decision, and many countries in the world are going to apply themselves to persuading it to agree to a diplomatic solution. It is hard for me to imagine that a country like Argentina could ignore a Security Council decision."

Le Monde, which is not usually inclined to make any concessions to what it describes as Britain's lack of European conviction, paid a fulsome tribute to the former Foreign Secretary yesterday. "He is probably not a convinced European (but are there any in Britain?)", the paper says. "And he took good care not to reveal any differences with the Prime Minister, whose style was nevertheless the opposite of his."

But his realism, his moderation, his professionalism, earned him the respect and esteem of his partners in the Community. They knew that if there existed a possibility of agreement, Lord Carrington would not let it pass by. His departure will not facilitate agreement among the Europeans."

The French Government is studying the British demand for the imposition of sanctions against Argentina. The demand will be studied by the experts of the Ten in Brussels. The Foreign Ministry refused to state what attitude France would adopt on the matter.



M. Claude Cheysson: Regrets at Lord Carrington's departure

Canberra: Cabinet recalls ambassador

The Australian federal cabinet decided to recall its ambassador from Argentina for "urgent talks" Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, said yesterday. The ambassador was given copies of statements made by the Prime Minister and Mr Mackellar during the week-end. Mr Cappellini had been prepared to be ordered to leave.

Earlier on Monday Sir John Mason the British High Commissioner saw Mr Mackellar at Sir John's request and the Australian Ambassador in Buenos Aires called on the Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister.

The New Zealand Government had ordered the Argentine Ambassador to leave New Zealand and told the Argentine national airline to discontinue its flights between Buenos Aires and Auckland.

acting Foreign Minister, told Sir Orlando Cappellini the Argentine Ambassador of the governments concern. The demand was brief and the ambassador was given copies of statements made by the Prime Minister and Mr Mackellar during the week-end. Mr Cappellini had been prepared to be ordered to leave.

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Pretoria: No base sought

Britain has made no approach to South Africa about using the Simonstown naval base, according to a spokesman of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs (our correspondent writes from Cape Town).

The Falklands are about 3,600 nautical miles from Simonstown. A request by Britain for use of its facilities could place South Africa in a dilemma. It has been cultivating good relations with South American countries recently, most of whom appear to be backing Argentina.

The republic maintains diplomatic relations with Argentina, without charge d'affaires, Señor Alfredo Oliva Day, put his country's view of the dispute at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday.

Meanwhile the South African government is being urged by the Cape Times to make the Simonstown naval base available to the Royal Navy in the crisis.

Warsaw: No support

The hard-line Polish Army daily *Zolnierz Wolnosci* turned its attention briefly from problems at home to offer support to Argentina's generals (our Warsaw correspondent writes).

A commentary argued that the status quo on the Falklands about which the British government speaks was a

remnant of the colonial empire and charged that the "smell of petrodollars in part prevented Britain from recognizing Argentina's historic claim to the islands through 17 years of fruitless negotiations."

The commentary said that the Argentine Government's dramatic decision to invade the islands and the British decision to dispatch the fleet could have consequences which went beyond the two parties concerned, as indicated by Saturday's stormy debate in the Security Council.

Poland abstained in the vote on the British resolution calling for the withdrawal of Argentine forces.

Hague: No weapons

The Dutch Government aligned itself with Britain and banned weapons shipments to Argentina.

A Dutch firm has a contract to provide electronic guidance systems for Argentine warships under construction in West German shipyards. They will not be delivered.

□ Bonn — If Argentina does not withdraw the West German Government may decide to halt delivery of frigates and converted ordered by Argentina under a major construction programme, but cancellation would threaten thousands of jobs in West German shipyards.

□ Tokyo — Britain has called on Japan publicly to condemn Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands, but Japanese officials said privately that it would be unwise for Japan to join in economic sanctions against Argentina because it was friendly with both countries.

Haig rejects freeze on nuclear arms

Washington, April 6. — Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said today that a proposed freeze on new nuclear weapons would put Western civilization at risk and increase the likelihood of global devastation.

In the most comprehensive statement so far of the Reagan Administration's nuclear policy, Mr Haig said the non-communist world must reject a freeze and avoid the dangers of nuclear catastrophe and blackmail.

"By maintaining the military balance and sustaining deterrence, we protect the essential values of Western civilization... and preserve the peace," he said.

Mr Haig's remarks, in a speech at the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies, was the Administration's latest effort to counter growing calls for a halt to the arms race.

Mr Richard Perle, Assistant Defence Secretary, said last week that a freeze at existing levels, as proposed by 175 members of Congress, would lock in Soviet superiority and reduce prospects for arms reductions.

The Administration has also been trying to regain the initiative in world public opinion that American officials concede has been captured by President Brezhnev in recent weeks.

President Reagan called for dramatic reductions in nuclear arms in a press conference last week, and at another session with reporters yesterday he invited

the Soviet leader to meet him in New York this summer to discuss arms control.

But Mr Reagan's comments, particularly his claim that Moscow has gained clear nuclear superiority, sparked new criticism from arms control advocates.

Mr Haig today rejected calls for a freeze, for renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons by the West and for submitting to Soviet demands rather than risking nuclear war, a position popularly known as "better red than dead".

A western pledge against using nuclear weapons first would be tantamount to a conventional aggression. "If the West were to allow Moscow the freedom to choose the level of conflict which most suits it, we would be forced to maintain conventional forces at least at the level of those of the Soviet Union and its allies," he said.

He repeated arguments that freezing American and Soviet nuclear arsenals at existing levels would perpetuate an unstable and unequal military balance, reward a decade of unilateral Soviet buildup and remove any incentive to engage in meaningful arms control designed to cut armaments and reduce the risk of war.

Western deterrence, he said, depended upon its ability even after suffering a huge nuclear blow to prevent an aggressor from securing military advantage.

A pledge not to use nuclear weapons first would also require military conscription, the tripling of American armed forces and putting the economy on a wartime footing to counterbalance the Soviet conventional advantages.

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Embrace of leaders: Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, during a private audience with the Pope yesterday.

Move to close PLO office in Paris

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, April 6

The assassination of a member of the Israeli embassy in Paris on Saturday, coming after a recrudescence of terrorist attacks against Jewish organizations in the past few months, has brought increasing pressure on the French Government to close down the liaison and information office of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

This was opened in October, 1975, and its staff does not enjoy any special diplomatic status; but its head, being on the Arab diplomatic list, does have

mentioned the closing down of the PLO representation. But a few hours later the Israeli Embassy denied this.

The Government seems determined to resist this pressure. M. Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, emphasized that the PLO must be presumed innocent so long as there was no proof to the contrary.

"Reasonably, I cannot see what would have been its interest in the assassination," he said. He added that Mr Meir Rosenne, who called on him today had not

mentioned the closing down of the PLO representation. But a few hours later the Israeli Embassy denied this.

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Doubts emerge on Gibraltar border

From Harry Debelius Madrid, April 6

Reassuring words from the ruling centre party's foreign policy spokesman sen Javier Ruperez failed to dispel doubts in Madrid today on whether the border would reopen as scheduled in two weeks.

Madrid newspapers said that a toughening of the British position on the de-colonization of Gibraltar could be expected after the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. They also pointed out that Mr Francis Pym, the new Foreign Secretary, would have little time to dedicate to the Gibraltar question until the Falklands issue was resolved one way or another.

Señor Ruperez took an optimistic view in an interview broadcast by the state-run Radio Nacional today saying: "As far as the Spanish Government is concerned, there is a will to go ahead with those negotiations, which imply the lifting of Spanish restrictions on Gibraltar on the one hand, and on the other hand, talks about all the Gibraltar-related problems, including the question of sovereignty."

"I think it is in the interest of the British Government itself to maintain the rhythm of the negotiations, the calendar and the time spans which were worked out some time ago with Spain about Gibraltar."

The independent newspaper *El Pais* and the monarchist *ABC* both speculated that the Falklands developments might lead to a postponement of the restoration of land communications between Gibraltar and the rest of the Iberian Peninsula on April 20.

Señor Carlos Mendo, the former *El Pais* remarked that recent progress on the Gibraltar issue was the result of personal contacts between Señor Jose Pedro Perez, Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister and Lord Carrington, the former Foreign Secretary.

Señor Mendo also said that the "hypersensitivity of British public opinion at this moment, bordering on hysteria in some communications media" could be expected to inhibit Whitehall in talks aimed at the recovery by Spain of sovereignty over the Rock.

In a front-page commentary, accompanying a photograph of Royal Navy ships leaving Portsmouth, *ABC* said that even if the British Government decides to go ahead with the scheduled talks in Lisbon on Gibraltar, "it will be up to the Spanish Government to decide whether there is a chance that the encounters might be fruitful."

Leading article in *El Pais* raised the question whether it was really in Spain's interests to go ahead with the plan. "Would it not be more advisable," the newspaper said "temporarily to suspend the operation until things settle down."

World on brink of war, says Gandhi

Delhi, April 6. — Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said today that the global situation was out of control and that the world was "on the brink" of war.

"No country however powerful feels secure today," she told a political convention in Jammu, Kashmir. She blamed the international arms race on the

Mrs Gandhi said that the Prime Minister of an "important country" had told her that while nobody wanted war, it was possible that everyone would get involved if one broke out. She was apparently referring to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, whom she met last month in London.

In another speech Mrs Gandhi told Army troops that India needed to be so strong that no one would dare attack it, and that "even if this was done, we should be in a position to repel such an attack." — AP.

Mr Charan Singh, aged 80, the former Indian Prime Minister, who now heads the opposition Lok Dal Party, today announced his decision to retire from "active political life". He told the Press Trust of India: "I have been thinking of retiring from active political life for some time now, but my friends would not release me. I have, however, now taken a decision to this effect."

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Islamic challenge to Christians

Inquisition ghosts haunt Andalusia

From Our Correspondent, Seville, April 6

Nearly half a millennium after the Catholic monarchs ousted the last of the "moorish kings," Boabdil, from his elegant fortress-palace of the Alhambra, a young Spaniard is to go on trial in a case which summons up memories of the Inquisition and which has drawn Christian and Muslim scribes into bitter combat in the land Boabdil knew as Al Andalus.

In the early morning hours of April 4, 1980, as robed and hooded penitents filed by to dirge-like music during a Holy Week procession in the Andalusian city of Seville, their shadows projected like ghosts from the past in the light of the candles they bore, two young men tossed leaflets into the air.

Curious spectators picked them up and read: "These costumes are the costumes of the Inquisition. You are celebrating mass murder and honouring masked killers. Islamic Andalusia was a free Andalusia — later came the assassins in peaked caps. This procession commemorates the Inquisition and its morbid symbols of terrorism and wholesale slaughter."

Two policemen hustled the youths off to the nearest police station. There Mr Figueur Nur or Benny Lee Jackson, according to his American passport, was interrogated and held for 15 days. Bail, reportedly amounting to 50,000 pesetas (£270) was paid and he left. He has never been heard from since.

The other young man, Señor al-Nur Coca Dominguez, was interrogated for two days, allegedly about his religion, then released on 100,000 pesetas (£541) bail.

Señor Coca Dominguez, a native Spaniard, a school teacher and a convert to Islam, is expected to be brought to trial soon in Seville on a charge of "disrespectful and outrageous behavior towards religion." He faces a sentence of up to one year and one day if convicted, in addition to a six-year ban on

holding any public or private religious position. His lawyer maintains he merely expressed a fact "which has been announced in a multitude of historical essays published in Spain" and he is being prosecuted in violation of constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion.

Señor Coca Dominguez's case is the focal point of a broader and highly emotional controversy in Andalusia about the increasing presence and growing influence of Muslims. About 100,000 foreign Muslims, there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of native Spanish converts.

Political organizations, such as the Andalusian Socialist Party, and even foreign powers, particularly Iran, are suspected and sometimes accused in print of trying to use the resurgence of Islam in the south for their own purposes.

The Muslim groups seem to be disunited among themselves. At present, the best known one is the Sufi community in Córdoba, the city which was the cultural centre of Europe when it was under Moorish domination, and which is led by Emir Mansur Abdes Salam. This is the community to which Señor Coca Dominguez belongs.

Some Spanish journalists and essayists, not quite knowing what to do about the phenomenon, conjuring up visions of another takeover of Spain by the Prophet's followers.

A prominent historian, Señor Claudio Sánchez Albornoz, wrote a series of articles, published in a number of Spanish newspapers in which, as he put it, he "broke a lance" in favour of the cause of Christian Spain, denouncing the cruelty of the medieval caliphs and asking Spanish women how they would like "to once again be objects of pleasure in the harems" or be sold in slave markets.

THE NEW PEUGEOT 505 ESTATE. IT COULD CARRY OFF EVEN MORE AWARDS THAN THE SALOON.

They said it would be hard to improve on the outstanding Peugeot 505 Saloon. Yet the new Peugeot 505 Estate marks an even finer achievement.

THE LARGEST LOADSPACE AVAILABLE

The new 505 GL and GR provide a massive 79 cu ft of loadspace, with a perfectly flat floor and minimal intrusions. No other estate available in Britain today gives you so much space.

THE BEST FUEL ECONOMY

Despite its size, the 505 GL can easily achieve 25 mpg* on the urban cycle, which surpasses the touring figure for most other large estates. And the 505 Family is capable of an incredible 40.4 mpg* at a constant 56 mph. No other range of large estates offers such outstanding fuel economy.

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PEUGEOT DESIGN EXCELLENCE

The name Peugeot is synonymous with design excellence. The 505 Family Estate fully reflects this and boasts a level of refinement that is hard to rival.

There's an internal headlamp adjuster which varies the angle of the headlamp beam, to compensate for varying loads, and even an econoscope so that the driver can ensure fuel is used efficiently.

With sumptuous tweed upholstery and a special air ducting system which heats and ventilates all parts of the car

evenly, passenger comfort is unsurpassed.

The massive glass area and panoramic heated rear window, complete with wash/wipe, provides the ultimate in all round visibility.

Peugeot have designed the car

Pym faces hard bargaining on EEC budget

From Ian Murray, Brussels, April 6

Mr Francis Pym, the new Foreign Secretary, may have little time at the moment for anything but the Falkland Islands crisis, but he will nevertheless have to start reading himself in very quickly to one of the most complicated dossiers on any minister's desk.

It is the vexed question of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, which was due to be discussed by the special meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg last Saturday that had to be cancelled because Lord Carrington could not be present.

Lord Carrington hated the hard grind of EEC negotiations, particularly because he so often found himself in the unenviable role of protecting British interests against the assaults of most and sometimes all the other nations. Nevertheless, he is a deeply committed European and regarded the hard work of the meetings as something of a cross he had to bear on behalf of the European ideal.

His convictions not only won him the respect of his opposite numbers from the other countries, but meant he was prepared to work harder for a compromise than might a more nationalistic minister. Since coming to office, he has amassed a considerable experience and knowledge of the subject which was a vital element in Britain's negotiating position.

Mr Pym will have to work hard to assimilate the intricacies of the dossier before the next meeting of the foreign ministers, now scheduled for April 27 in Luxembourg. He will have to take up the negotiations at a particularly delicate moment, with Britain for once precariously in a camp with nine other countries seeking to persuade France to use a complicated compromise formula as a basis for discussion.

Any hardening of Britain's position at this meeting could easily swing the other countries impatiently heeding the French position and it will

take great skill on Mr Pym's part to prevent this happening.

Before the April 27 meeting there is to be a further three-day meeting of the agriculture ministers starting on April 20. Britain has all along maintained that there is to be a direct link between any agreed farm price review and the final budget package.

This is because so much of the budget is spent on agriculture that any increase in prices must mean that Britain would have to bear more of the cost of such an increase than any other country.

Negotiations at the end of last week over prices had reached considerable progress. There was a growing agreed opinion that the price rise would have to be of about 10.5 per cent average suggested by the European Commission and that a reduction of green rates could be agreed.

The biggest difficulty was in negotiating a price for wine, with France pressing very strongly in the face of almost total opposition that this had to be agreed on its own.

This alone makes it unlikely that France will on its own decide to implement national aids for its farmers covering the difference between current EEC farm prices and the 10.5 per cent Commission proposal. It would be difficult for France to justify such a move, which would put severe strains on the common agricultural policy at a time when it is one of the main countries holding up agreement on the price package.

The wine dossier is a principle one for behind the scenes negotiation over the next fortnight. Therefore, so that it will be the more easy to agree agriculture prices at the next meeting and so clear the way for a settlement of the budget question, Britain's negotiators at that meeting will need all the help they can find to achieve a settlement.

Reagan woos pro-west Caribbean premiers

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain, April 6

President Reagan is due in Jamaica tomorrow for a short official visit on his way to an Easter weekend in Barbados.

The trip was originally planned as a working holiday at the invitation of the veteran film actress Claudette Colbert, but it is now likely to leave Mr Reagan little time for sunbathing or tanning over old Hollywood times.

In Jamaica the President will meet Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, his strongest Caribbean supporter, while in Barbados he will meet several pro-American leaders from the smaller eastern Caribbean islands, including the Prime Ministers of Barbados, Antigua, Dominica and St Vincent.

Left wing leaders in the area — St Lucia's interim

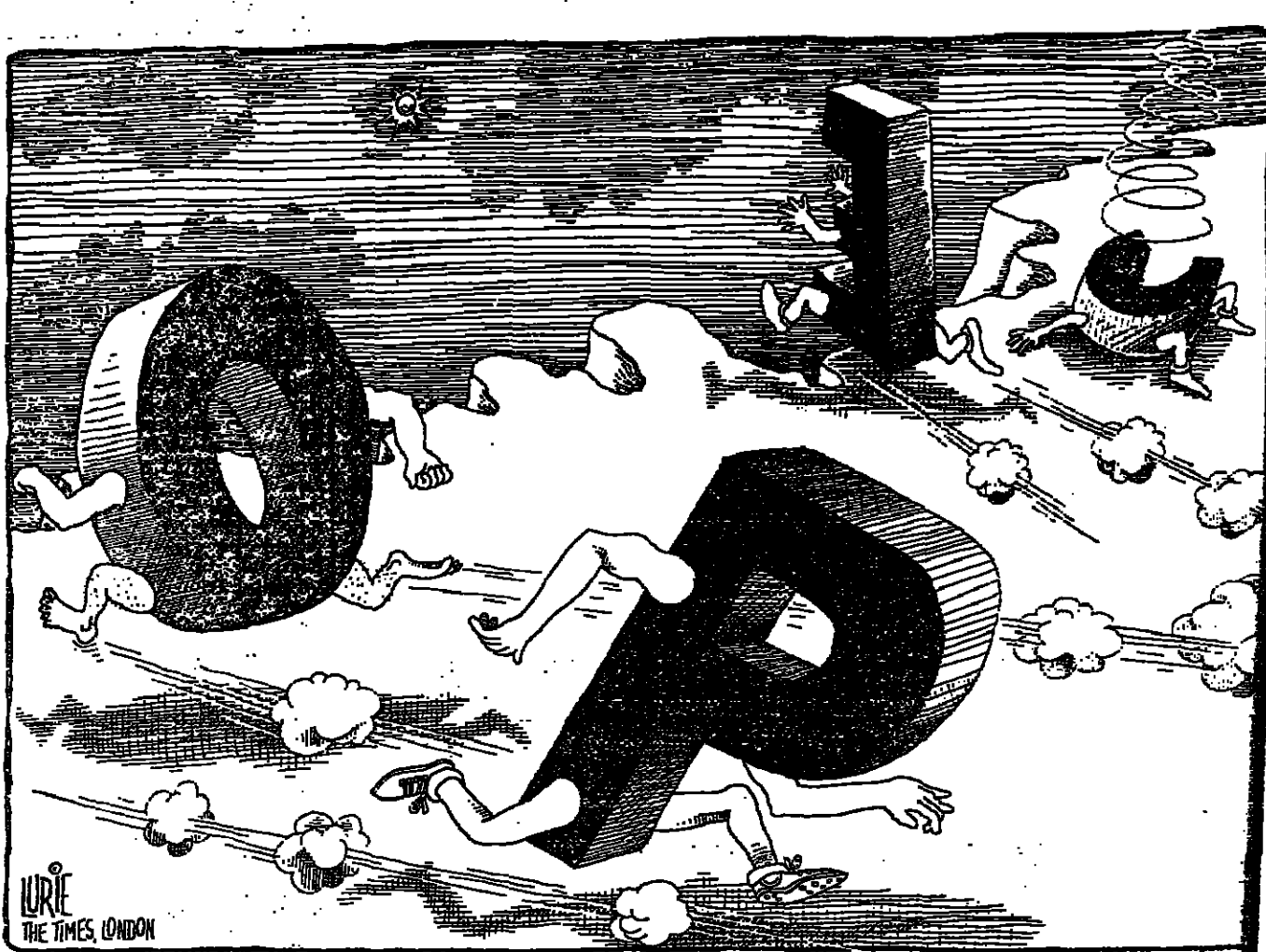
Prime Minister Mr Michael Manley and Grenada's Prime Minister, pointedly not been invited.

On Easter Sunday the Reagans will worship in a seventeenth-century Anglican church.

Mr Reagan will be the first incumbent of the United States to set foot in the English speaking Caribbean, where American officials are playing down the trip's significance.

"Barbados is a nice country," said Mr Robert Ryan, coordinator of Mr Reagan's Caribbean tour, "and it deserves a visit."

But the real objective is clearly to show an American commitment to the major pro-Western, free enterprise governments in the area.



Crusaders in a dugout Iranian guest for martyrdom

From Robert Fisk, Dusseldorf, Western Iran, April 6

The dugout was small, with thick dirt in the air. There were weapons attached to the mud-and-wooden framed walls — a captured Iraqi machine gun and an automatic rifle — and a few steel helmets piled in a corner.

The light from the sand-bagged doorway forced its way into the little bunker, defining the features of the six young Iranian soldiers in one-dimensional perspective, like an Open painting of the First World War trenches.

There was no monstrous anger of the guns, only a dull, occasional vibration to indicate that the Iraqis had not abandoned all their artillery when they retreated from Dezful.

There, however, the parallel ended. For the youngest soldier was only 14, his voice unbroken by either fear or adulthood. The oldest was 21, an Islamic volunteer from Iran's "Reconstruction Crusade," who expounded the principles of martyrdom as the guns boomed away distantly outside.

We were just six miles from the Iraqi frontier, at the very northern tip of the Iranian Army's newly-extended and potentially vulnerable front-line. Martyrdom is an old, well-known subject here, much revered because it is much witnessed.

The 14-year-old said two of his friends from Kerman had died in the fighting — one his own age and the other only a year older. He had cried, he said, when the authorities delayed his journey to the battlefield. His comments were at one and the same time both incredible and genuine, clearly unstaged since we had only by chance run to his dugout when the trench parapet beyond the bunker, the vibration physically shaking the dugout.

There was no doubt, however, which of the soldiers most clearly understood the ideology of martyrdom inside

this claustrophobic bunker of sand and dirt.

When we asked why Iranians should be so apparently willing to die in battle, the soldiers nodded towards a young man, bearded and intense with a rifle in his hands, sitting cross-legged on a dirty rug by the entrance.

In the West, he said, it was difficult — perhaps impossible — to understand Iran's apparent desire for martyrdom. But we asked, did he want to die in this war?

The young man spoke loudly, with monotone passion, preaching rather than answering our question. Hassan Qasavi, soldier of the volunteer Reconstruction Crusade, was a man whose face went beyond such questions.

"It is impossible for you in the West to understand," he said. "We do not seek death as a journey from one form of life to another and to be martyred while opposing God's enemies brings us closer to God."

There could be no doubt that he identified the Iraqis with these theologically hostile forces. Indeed, as if on cue from God rather than the Army of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, there was a loud rumble of artillery and Qasavi raised his finger towards heaven.

We waited to see where the shell would land, fearing the direct hit that soldiers prefer not to think about. There was a bursting explosion outside the trench parapet beyond the bunker, the vibration physically shaking the dugout.

Qasavi seemed grateful for the shell burst. "Our first duty," he proclaimed, "is to kill the enemy forces so that God's order will be everywhere. Becoming a martyr is not a passive thing, like standing somewhere and waiting to be killed. It is an active thing. Hussein, the Third Imam, killed as many of his enemies as possible before he was martyred, so we must try to remain alive."

If we could not understand this, Qasavi explained it was because the European Renaissance had done away with religion, no longer paying attention to morality or to the ethics, concentrating only upon materialism.

There was no staunching this monologue, no opportunity to transmute this belief with arguments about humanism or love. "Europe and the West have confined spiritual issues to the corner of churches," Qasavi went on. "Western people are like fish in the water; they can only understand their immediate surroundings. They don't care about spirituality."

He bade us goodbye with no ill will, offering us fresh Shiraz oranges as we left the dugout for the dangerous, bright sand outside.

Skier buried for five days

Tahoe City, California. — Miss Anna Maria Conrad, was recovering after spending five days and nights buried under an avalanche at Alpine Meadows ski resort near here.

The avalanche killed seven other skiers. Miss Conrad, who is 22, was saved by a search party five long and 20 ft wide. She was unharmed except for a few bruises and slightly frostbitten feet.

Belgrade wary on détente

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade, April 6

Mr Andrej Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, said on leaving Belgrade that he had found the city "very useful and necessary," continuing the impression that the talks had helped to clarify respective positions but that differences remain.

Mr Gromyko, however, refused to comment on President Reagan's proposal to meet Mr Brezhnev in New York later this year.

As Mr Brezhnev was the first high-ranking Russian to visit Yugoslavia since President Tito's death in May 1980, the visit was taken up almost entirely by talks on international affairs.

The object of the visit for the Soviet Union, was to get the Yugoslavians to support for Mr Brezhnev's proposals for peace. But although Yugoslavians welcomed the proposals, the principle that anything aimed at disarmament was welcome, it still maintains the view that it cannot support détente confined to two major powers alone.

The view was emphasized when Mr Josip Brozovic, Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister, said that only by removing the cause of tension, which in the Yugoslav view originates from the use of force and intervention could peace be a lasting one.

Nevertheless, the final communiqué underlining the generalities on which the two sides could easily reach full agreement, such as the necessity of stopping the arms race.

The visit therefore ended by reaffirming the respective positions but the Yugoslav proposals as a step in the right direction.

Letter from Moscow Galloping automania afflicts Russians

Go to a smart party in Moscow nowadays and you will find people clustered round the guest of honour, filling up his drink, inviting him to their dachas, and surreptitiously scribbling down his private phone number. It may be a well-known actor or poet, but more likely the star of the evening is someone every top official wants to get to know — a good garage mechanic.

The age of the automobile has descended on the Russians with a vengeance. The business of buying, running and maintaining a car must be more time-consuming and frayed more tempers in this country than almost anywhere else. It is not simply that cars are hard to get and cost a great deal. You have to be a crook, a millionaire or a self-taught mechanic if you want to keep your car on the road.

Car production is outstripping that of spare parts and the growth of garages at an alarming rate. Of 750,000 new vehicles produced each year, the state repair stations can handle only 38 per cent. One newspaper calculated that in the provinces spends on average 60 hours to get one repair performed. And even then he cannot be sure his car comes home any better.

A spot check at Moscow's central service station for the popular version of the Fiat — found excessive exhaust emission in seven cars in a row which had just had their carburetors adjusted.

When the inspector tested the brakes of one car, it precisely refused to stop. The station foreman explained that the car's new brake shoes would perform poorly "only for the first 20 to 50 kilometres," but said that in any case the garage was simply asked to fit them, not to make sure they worked.

Most Russians remove any excess station for the purpose of "wing mirrors" often find their way into women's handbags as make-up mirrors can vanish in five minutes. There was a nice irony when Christina Onassis, married to a Russian, was escorted to the Palace of Weddings, the richest woman in the world was escorted to her husband's waiting grey Volvo, from which he had carefully detached the wipers in case they were needed during the wedding ceremony.

But all this does not dampen rising automania in the Soviet Union. Georgians are the worst affected. I was once approached by a swarthy man as I was waiting in line for a mode Ziguil and offered thousands of roubles in cash on the spot. When the British Ambassador was rash enough to take the official Rolls down to Georgia a few years ago, his party had to fend off prospective suitors who produced astronomical sums in fat wads from their pockets. It is even rumoured that, one by one, cars from the exotic fleet in President Brezhnev's stable have been finding their way down to the southern free-wheeling republics.

Soviet officials, are seriously talking now about turning the service stations over to the private sector in order to cope, and experiments have begun on these lines in the Baltic republics. Officials have tried everything to hold back the sales of cars, from doubling the price of petrol to lengthening the waiting lists for purchases.

Michael Binyon

Service stations may go into private sector

Making spares is new cottage industry

The answer of course is to get the job done privately on the side — as half all Soviet car-owners do. For this you need a good mechanic who can not only get away with moonlighting, but can also handle the elusive spare parts. The simplest way to steal them — from the state garages, thus making the shortages worse. Some enterprising mechanics fashion the required pieces on home lathes, and this has grown into quite a cottage industry.

A crowd of men who broke down near Kursk in the depths of southern Russia. He was told he would have to wait four weeks for the required part, but he could find help at the local computer factory. When he made the right contact there, the man was apologetic because he could not provide that particular part on the spot. "But wait a couple of hours, and we'll get it made." It turned out

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ALBERTA</

Television

Paternal powers

Last night was Authority Night. Young Arnold in QED (BBC 1) could not get enough of it and was serio-comically instructed in the New Life-manship of power by figures as old as Machiavelli and as new as John T. Dore for Success (BBC 1). Pope John Paul II (Everyman, BBC 1) was perhaps grabbing back too much — not for himself, the distinction was made clear, but for his office. Whistling Wally (Play for Today, BBC 1) had given up the authority of a father in order to make the lads in the pub laugh and forget the awfulness of their lives in the rolling mill, whilst everyone wanted a great deal more authority else they already possessed in abundance, this being the West Coast of America — in Desmond Morris's new series, The Human Race (Thames).

Best of all is to be a Californian bishop and dress in the clothes of the European Counter-Reformation: that way you not only reach the altar untroubled down a broad division of the devout and get to christen the baby or confirm the child, but you are, Dr Morris told us, invested with the Authority of Time. Which brings us back to the Pope.

Despite a trick of speaking about the media as if it were a distasteful social disease, Peter France's Everyman patch, Peter France's doctrinal summary of Karel Wojtyla was instructive and sharp. The silliest, by far, was The Human Race, whose ingredients — freeways, tits, Vivaldi, bums, drums and sunset over the Bay — became as predictable as its analogies between primitive and sophisticated human and animal behaviour now seem glib, dated and banal.

QED, also new last night, should turn out less homogenized since it aims to popularize general science, medicine and technology in a different way each week: the first programme was fun, but fey. Wally K. Daly's play was unsentimental and touching: the pub clown died of cancer, and the son grew up in the days around the death. The message was that of Stoyev, now, even if you come back later, and the boy died. Well acted by Mark Botham and Kenneth Farrington; producer, Imes Lloyd; director, Gerald Blake.

Michael Ratcliffe

Cinema

A creation of mankind

'Quest for Fire', already with cult status in the United States, opens in London tomorrow. George Perry interviews its director and investigates the extraordinary problems of location shooting

"For years I have wanted to do a film about mankind's start — the last lap before modern man," says Jean YVES, director of Quest for Fire. His film opens in London tomorrow after success in Annand's native Paris, and the United States, where it has assumed an immediate cult status. Prehistory has attracted film-makers before, but rarely seriously. "I looked at several — Raquel Welch with the dinosaurs in One Million Years BC and Prehistoric Women in their leather bikinis walking through a Shopperton forest." Annand has used a novel by J. H. Remy Senior, published in France in 1911, as the basis of his film, which attempts to conjure up a realistic prehistoric Europe 80,000 years ago, with vast, untroubled plains and mountain ranges, swamps and dense forests, where herds of mammoths and sabre-toothed tigers are still extant, sharing existence with humans in various stages of development.

"Gerard Brach (Polanski's screenwriter on many films from Knife in the Water onwards), and I agreed that the book, as it stood, was a disaster, and we quickly left it behind. But there was something in it I loved — this sense of prehistoric fear."

"It's like science fiction without the technology, but with the feelings. Hardly anything is known of these early men, but it is not hard to see that those with intelligence could win and survive. Possession of fire meant the ability to make metal tools, to cease to be primitive. There was something mystical about the flame. Once they had it they would keep it going for years — it mustn't die."

Brach and Annand asked Anthony Burgess to devise a language for the film, so that the actors communicate in real words, rather than grunts. Burgess applied himself to the task of creating a prehistoric philology, with relish. Similarly, Desmond Morris was asked

to choreograph an appropriate body language, eliminating modern gestures. The actors are as yet little-known, and are as likely to be recognized in the street after this film as Darragh O'Connell, who plays the leader, Noah, Ron Perlman, the less bright Amoukar, and Nameer El-Kadi, the gentle Gaw, spent up to three hours each day before filming, having moulded latex face masks applied to give their features, an apple-like aspect. Perlman, a wry New Yorker, comments: "They stayed put, even in 115 degree heat, but it was murder if you had an itch. And you couldn't sweat through them. At the end of the day when they took them off there would be about a litre of perspiration inside."

Initially, the film was to have been shot in Iceland and Kenya, but a management shift at Columbia caused them to drop the project. Another company, Twentieth Century-Fox, picked it up but the Screen Actors' Guild strike foiled production. With changes of key personnel it then became a French-Canadian project (some scenes were actually shot in the case of the film, was substituted for Iceland. For months the cast faced conditions ranging from the bone-rattling chill of the Cairngorms to the baking heat of a Kenyan soda lake. In the case of the girl, Rae Dawn Chong, a coat of grey paint with chipmunk stripes. "If Jean-Jacques wants us to act miserable then he believes that the circumstances must be miserable," says Perlman after a hard day at Lake Magadi, near the Tanzanian border. "It's very easy to find oneself making a modern gesture when you're barefoot on needle-sharp rocks."

"To get spontaneity from the actors," says Annand, "we use a long lens for much of the time. Technique kills art, but it's enough away that they are not aware of the technique. I wanted them to feel free. This is not a film



Noah (left), Gaw and Amoukar (Everett McGill, Nameer El-Kadi and Ron Perlman) take refuge from a tiger

with elaborate special effects — the lab technique did not fit the picture. The pleasure as a director comes from directing good actors and the editing.

"The hardest part was shooting with animals, particularly the elephants," Jimmy Chipperfield rounded up a number of circus elephants who were dispatched to the Scottish highlands and given hair-pieces and lengthy tusks to simulate mammoths. They were a disaster. On the first day they charged the wrong way, destroying the camera tent. Fourteen elephants trampled on the equipment boxes containing cameras, lenses, filters, spares worth thousands, and miraculously (a great tribute to Samuelson's cases) not a single one was broken. On the second day again they went in an unexpected direction, straight into a morass, and one of their number nearly drowned. Filming was at a standstill while a hundred people tried to work out how to extricate an elephant from a Scottish bog, scarcely an everyday problem. On the third day the recalcitrant creatures attacked their costumes and tore their furry rugs off. On the fourth day they ran on past the camera and stamped the wardrobe

ent, much to the discomfort of those within, sheltering from the cold. Eventually the scene was completed in Canada.

Annand is 38, infectiously enthusiastic, at his best when the going is rough. He likes to regard himself as Alan Parker and Ridley Scott. Like them he was a highly successful director of television commercials. He dropped his lucrative career at roughly the same time as they did and moved into features. His first, a satire on war and colonialism in Africa, Black and White in Colour, won an Academy Award. His second was Coup de Tête, a send-up of bourgeois hypocrisy in a small French town. Quest for Fire is only his third film; he does not believe in churning them out.

"A very busy director will do a film a year. I'll do one every three. I believe in staying very close to my work. I think that must be a European attitude. I cannot plan out my career a long way ahead. In a way I admire people who can write another film while they are shooting one. Even as we sit here in this Nairobi restaurant at dinner, the only thing I have in the forefront of my mind is the scene that I shall be shooting tomorrow."

Beyond the Footlights

Lyric, Hammersmith

The Cambridge Footlights supply a perennial exception to the rule that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, and this constitutes a perennial hazard to each new generation of undergraduate entertainers emerging from the university stage only to be told they are not as good as Jack Hulbert, Jonathan Miller or John Cleese.

There is nothing in this show that tempts you to predict a glittering theatrical future for any of the five members of the company, but jointly their personalities and separate skills do form an effective company, and — an unusual merit in Oxbridge revue — they spend at least as much time in making fun of themselves as in having a jolly good old sneer at the world outside.

A strong sense of unjustified privilege runs through the show, as in Emma Thompson's hippophilic envy who go to day schools and thus escape being separated from their ponies for three whole months, and Hugh Laurie's description of the

ideological torment he went through before accepting a whacking grant from the UGC. They even have a heartfelt blues on lacking anything to feel blue about.

Frequent projections of the placid Cambridge teddy bear baring its teeth onstage, serve as a constant reminder that the five know where they are at and feel uneasy about it and when they move out of this cocoon it is with the knowledge of what they have learnt inside it.

The various boss figures — bullies, attorneys, captains of industry — are built up from the model of a tutor who cannot remember a student's surname but finds it deeply suspicious that his friends call him Kim. It is only one move from this collegiate ogre to the beaming executive who has just published a pamphlet on "Sacking for Pleasure", and the Cabinet resolution to dispatch Edward Fox to sort out the Argentines.

The specialist in top dogs is Stephen Fry, a harmless lanky figure who seems built for nothing more energetic than pouring out dry sherries, but who possesses an unnerving gift for repeating back harmless remarks as damaging admissions and allowing a charming smile to

freeze into a hangman's smirk. The other theme running through the show is that of Victorian parody, as with an amended version of Dracula (the castle door is opened by a ghoul called Travolta), and a Dickensian last chapter where the orphaned heroine is reunited with her fatherly protector who briskly orders her down to the kitchens.

These are mildly amusing, as are an education debate conducted in Unwinisms, a stream-of-consciousness chess match and a running gag featuring a sculpture called "Conversation Piece" which strikes its viewers dumb.

However, with the exception of the concluding Ayckbourn charade, there is nothing you could call hilarious; and too much nonsense dialogue and joke pronouncements. Emma Thompson, the most versatile of the team, makes up for their musical deficiency. Though, having said that, I must record Robert Bathurst's number "I want to shoot somebody famous" as the one item where the show breaks out of its undergraduate shell to say something direct and frightening about the life beyond it.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

Polish CO/ Maksymik

Barbican Hall

Within a short while, Jerzy Maksymik and his Polish Chamber Orchestra have established themselves as firm favourites here, through records and visits. It is good to hear them so soon in the new Barbican Hall, where they are playing two programmes. On Monday they are playing two programmes. On Monday they are playing two programmes. On Monday they are playing two programmes.

William Mann

Perelman/Canino

Festival Hall

When the C major Fantasy, D934, for violin and piano had its first performance, in Vienna in 1828, the year of Schubert's death, "The hall paper critic wrote: 'The hall gradually emptied and your correspondent admits that he, too, is unable to say how this piece finished.' Well, Itzhak Perelman and Bruno Canino played it on Monday, and, like everyone else in the Festival Hall, I stayed until the end.

Though not well known, its Deutsch number indicates that the Fantasy was written in proximity to such works as the Winterreise song cycle and E flat Piano Trio. But after a characteristically poetic introduction, played with great purity on this occasion, this is a quite different proposition. In place of, say, the private grief of Winterreise, there is a grandiose brilliance, Schubert in fact composed it for Josef Slavik, whom Chopin later called "a second Paganini".

Max Harrison

Dance

Nureyev's Paris

When Rudolf Nureyev walks into the Paris Opera office at the Paris Opera in September next year he will be taking on one of the most difficult, but potentially rewarding, jobs to be found in the world of dance today. One of the oldest companies in Europe, the ballet of the Paris Opera can trace its foundation back to 1661. It has also proved in recent years to be one of the hardest to direct and, since the resignation of Serge Lifar in 1959, has seen a succession of directors, few of whom have lasted for more than a few years.

Throughout its history, which in the last decade has included at least one closure, and any number of strikes by both dancers and technicians, the dancers have maintained an astonishingly high level of technical attainment. In London audiences when the company visits Covent Garden in July this year. What it has lacked since the departure of Lifar is a leader strong enough, and with adequate backing, to cope with the byzantine intrigues of the rigidly structured house. Nureyev, it is widely thought, will carry this kind of authority and has worked

previously with the incoming administrator, Massimo Bogdanovich. His contract runs for three years, starting with the 1984 season (Rosella Hightower, the outgoing director, whose resignation is effective from July this year, has agreed to stay on for one further season). Nureyev's contract requires him to be with the company for 180 days, roughly half the year, about 40 times each season.

He will be responsible for staging or choreographing one new production each year, and in a recent conversation he indicated that these were likely to be standard classical works. Likely stagings are his own productions of The Nutcracker and Romeo and Juliet. He also has in mind a new production of Swan Lake, but for this, rather than importing the production he made for the ballet of the Vienna Staatsoper, he spoke of mounting a version as close as possible to the 1895 Petipa original.

Another condition he has insisted on is the continuation of the regular seasons outside the Opera which have been a feature of Hightower's regime.

Judith Cruickshank

Art Blakey

Ronnie Scott's

To most bandleaders, the problem of replacing the prodigious Marsalis brothers, whose own ensemble made its bow in New York last week, would have been terrifying. For Art Blakey, however, it is merely another chapter in the history of the Jazz Messengers since 1954; wisely, he uses such goings and comings to maintain the group in a constant state of creative alertness.

The holdovers from the Messengers who so memorably visited Frith Street towards the end of last year are Bill Pierce, the tenor saxophonist whose gravity and self-possession never distill into mere solemnity, and whose ideas are so complex as to suggest those of Warne Marsh translated to a hard-bop context, and Charles Fambrough, now perhaps the best double-bassist of his kind, which is to say that he can walk a 4/4 with huge authority and considerable imagination.

To fill the gaps in the front

Jazz

line left by the departing Marsalis, Blakey has gone to the same source: the trumpeter Terry Blanchard and the alto saxophonist Donald Harrison are both young men from New Orleans, and although it would be devaluing recent (and carefully chosen) superlatives to compare them favourably with their immediate predecessors, they give the same impression of being all gassed up and ready to burst.

Blanchard has some of Wynton Marsalis's audacity, tempered with a likable diffidence; his momentum splutters sometimes, but ideas cartwheel off at unexpected tangents. At the moment, Harrison is the more interesting player; one has a big, commanding one, full of life, and allows careering up-tempo lines to splinter into seemingly opposed but brilliantly linked fragments. Together with Pierce, they maintain throughout the unit's outstanding repertoire the sense of barely suppressed ensemble power which was a hallmark of the last line-up.

Richard Williams

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Opera

The Force of Destiny

Dominion

Whether it be destiny, accident or coincidence that plots the moves in the operatic narrative, it can only seek theatrical salvation through Verdi's music. For various reasons this was far from being achieved when the Welsh National Opera decided to open the season with a new production of Opera with it on Monday.

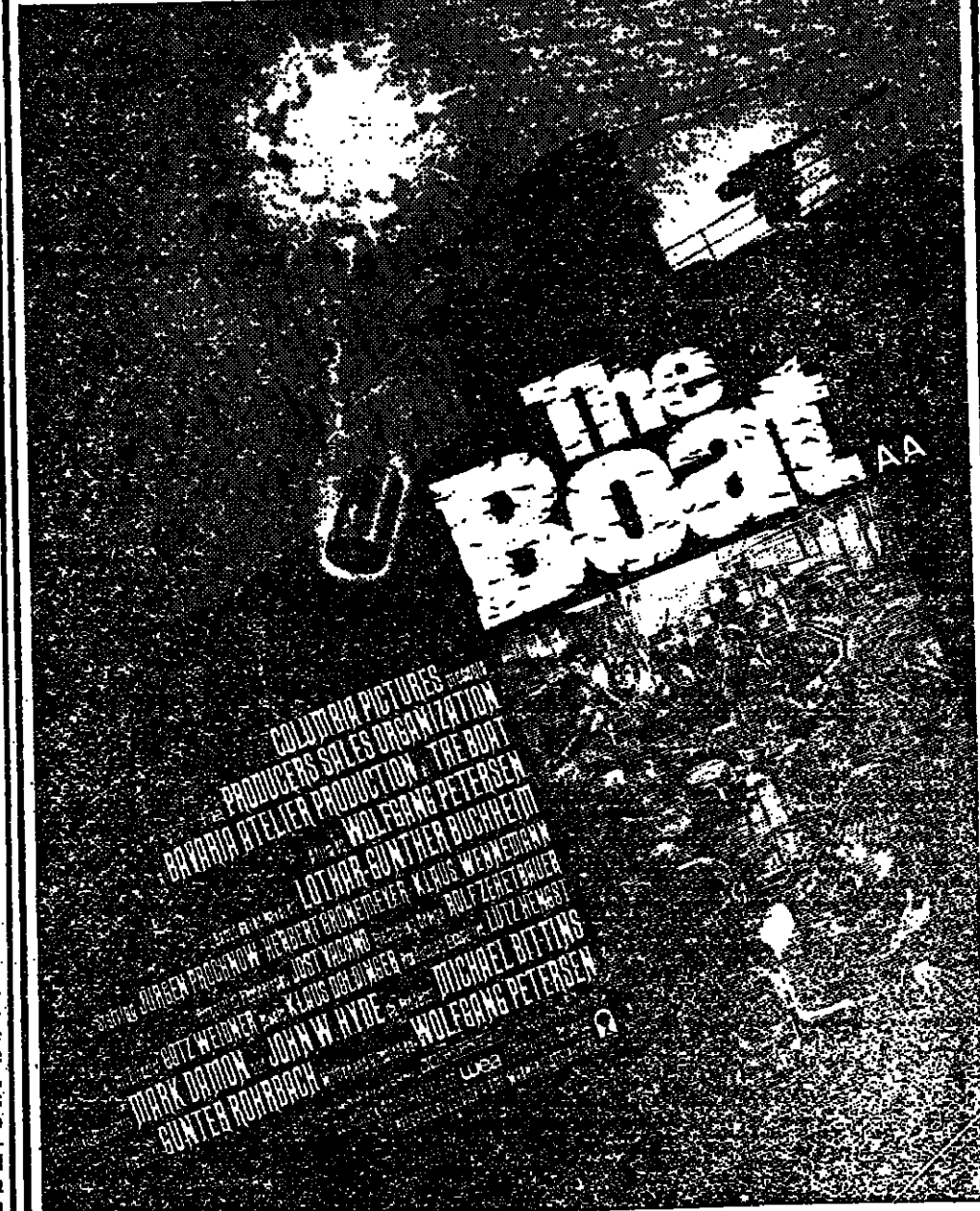
Odd to announce it as La forza del destino when it is sung in English, although I should have remembered that its East German producer, Joachim Herz, given in the language of its audience. Presumably in this case he is anxious for the political message to get across having altered (with consent) some passages in Andrew Porter's translation so as to give it not only "social relevance" but a racialist slant which is seen to be reinforced by the casting.

It cannot be said to help much else, for both the black tenor Moises Barker as Don Alvaro, and the white baritone Norman Phillips, as the vengeful Don Carlos, sounded greatly overstrained by the vocal demands, especially in their confrontations. The tenor was at least their in-adequacy for these particular roles called in question such a choice of opera for the Welsh company's repertoire.

Richard Armstrong's conducting was a redeeming feature, giving the music its required breadth and spirit, and drawing a notably good orchestral response. Elizabeth Vaughan had the measure of Leonora in vocal character, though not in sustained line: her scene with Don Garrard's splendid Father Superior was the highlight of a performance which, as a warning to the unwary, runs more than two hours before the first (and only) interval, shoved in the middle of Act III.

Noël Goodwin

On land they dreamed of being heroes. Beneath the sea they pray to be survivors.



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Henry Fairlie reports on the surge of pro-British feeling in Washington over the Falklands

By jingo, we're all rooting for you

Members of the numerous but not usually very gregarious British community in Washington were by last Saturday closing ranks. Expatriates who have not thought of home for years met and abruptly asked each other if they had yet enlisted. Even those who have all but renounced their allegiance to the Queen for the pecuniary rewards of working as an international civil servant in the World Bank had a rush of blood to their heads.

A rather dour acquaintance, who one has always suspected must have come here after being cashiered from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers for an unappealing offence, brightened appreciably as he said: "I did not think that there would ever again be the occasion to fight for the empire." Another waxed with indignation as he corrected an American: "By God, man, do you not understand that it is a crown colony?"

There were 50 princesses in the city on Saturday, each from a different state, celebrating the annual cherry blossom festival. But not even they could compete with the news, which, with pardonable exaggeration, was whispered through the crowds on Constitution Avenue: "Prince Andrew is leading the Queen's Navee". It was an affecting day for Her Majesty's subjects here but what mattered more was how it affected the Americans.

We had steeled ourselves to meet the attempts at a graceless and disparaging humour. In the opening to almost every story the Falkland Islands were described as "remote" or "obscure". Washington's own and very funny political satirist, Mr Mark Russell, a nightclub performer, appeared at a private party on Saturday. He began by suggesting that Mr Alexander Haig had difficulty in finding where the islands were.

An Englishman shouted a warning that HMS Invincible was on its way. It was a shot across Mr Russell's bows, which he seemed deliberately to mishear.

"HMS Principal?" he queried with a sniff, or did he mean "HMS Principle"? Backed by the huzzas of a few or our countrymen, even less numerous than the garrison on the Falklands, the Englishman warned that they were an advance naval party.

It seemed clear that we were to be met only "with scoffs, and scorns, and contemptuous taunts". But when Mr Russell at last came to sing his ditty about the evil aggression, he had a pleasant and even exhilarating surprise in his four stanzas. He writes his new material in response to the day's events quickly. But not even he could have altered his song on his feet as a result of the shot across his bows.

He had set his words to a jaunty, rather Gilbert-and-Sullivan martial air, but not one word failed to punch home. In his first

No-one could compete with the news: 'Prince Andrew is leading the Queen's Navee'

stanza, he played Argentina, savagely mocking its pretensions. Listing the components of its invasion force, he concluded with "the cast of *Evita*". The brave huzzas of the small British contingent were now drowned by the swelling chorus of high-spirited Yankee support.

In his second stanza, his tinkling on the piano only reinforcing his words, he fired his broadside. Having once held back the Nazis single-handed, the British were now being invaded by the Nazis' grandsons. As he let the last line fly — something like "The grandsons of Bormann, and Hitler, et al" — the Yankee laughter broke into cheers. George III could have entered the party and been carried shoulder-high.

So to the parting shot in the last line of the song. The British

had discovered that the invasion was an Irish plot. There could have been no more unexpected or funnier ending. But the laughter which erupted also carried wave after wave of resounding cheers. Unmistakably they were anti-Argentina and pro-British. The Englishman who had led the first assault with his small band felt like Sir Roger Keyes at Zeebrugge.

The party was being held to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the opening of a bar near the White House, used mainly by politicians and journalists, any those who hang about the margins of both professions. Therefore most of the packed audience were regulars who are politically sensitive, which means that their reactions may not be characteristic of ordinary Americans. But it no less means that they are interesting.

One could feel the two unmistakable sentiments being woven together by Mr Russell: the surge of pro-British feeling that simply warmed the cockles of one's heart; and the release of a pent-up impatience and disgust with all the shabby dictatorships of Latin America. The mastery in Mr Russell's song was precisely the linking of Britain's stand against the Nazis who fled to Argentina to all the wretched South American dictatorships.

Even if the audience was politically uncharacteristic in its sophistication and sensitivity, it was composed mostly of people who to some degree both register and form public opinion. There is a growing distaste and resentment in the United States at the way the Administration seem willing to truckle to any corrupt and violent regime if only it can present right-wing credentials to satisfy Mr Reagan.

If the British throw the Argentines out of the Falkland Islands, more Americans than perhaps Mr Reagan realizes will stand up and cheer. They cheered and even marvelled when the British in one afternoon repossessed an embassy in London, while all the power of

the US could not get its own people out of its own embassy in Tehran. They will cheer again if the British, in a famous metaphor, now hit the Argentines for six.

One returns then to the serious expressions of opinions here. The newspapers begin by making allowance for what *The New York Times* calls "the comic-opera aspects of the event". *The Washington Post* on Sunday could not decide how to place these comic aspects. On its front page, it referred to the whole affair as "a cross between a nineteenth century melodrama and a Peter Sellers farce". In its editorial, it said that the crisis has "an Alec Guinness quality".

But before *The Washington Post* discovers that it is all much more like Margaret Thatcher in an Agatha Christie film — or the *Goon Show* or even *Itma*, if its memory stretched back so far — one must read on to what these solemn organs of opinion have really said in the intensity of their first animadversions. They are clearly and firmly pro-British and anti-Argentina, and add the weight to Mr Russell's act and his audience's response.

Mrs Thatcher needs the voice of Elizabeth I to her army at Tilbury...

The Washington Post says: "The British do not appear to be in a mood to be pushed around; The Brits have nothing to apologize for in the Falklands". It goes on: "Argentina committed aggression. By doing so it removes itself from consideration as an American partner in other hemispheric matters". What one must notice again are the complementary wishes that Argentina and not Britain should be humiliated.

The New York Times says of Argentina: "Beyond that, the Administration will have to think

seriously about its relations with a regime that, for all its verbal tirades against communism, provides grain and comfort to the Soviet Union, but mainly human rights embarrassments and military affronts to its western friends". All of these reactions are vital. The British need to realize that they do not only have sympathy here but can have support.

This is a time for the British Government to play skillfully but with candour on American opinion. Having launched a large naval force, it must intend, and be seen to be intending, the exercise of power it represents. Her Majesty's Ministers cannot let Prince Andrew lead the charge — for that is the symbol on which Americans have fixated — and then order him to retreat like the Grand Old Duke of York.

Britain can command wide popular and deeply informed support here. It cannot pursue its ends only through an American Administration which has soiled and tied its hands in Latin America. There is a potential public support for Britain here as it has not really existed since the Suez operation. If the Americans cannot win these days, then, by jingo, they are rooting for the British to win.

What is needed from Mrs Thatcher is the voice of Queen Elizabeth I to her army at Tilbury: "I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too, and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe should dare to invade the borders of my realm; to which rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms".

And I may also be allowed to speak for the British colony here: "Your Majesty, your royal subjects here are ready, a small contingent, but with our right swords, last used at Malton Moor in defence of the Crown, already taken from the walls".

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One person one vote: the only way for Labour

Democracy is breaking out all over the Labour Party, but in some unexpected and certainly unplanned ways. That is the main finding of the first report to be published on how constituencies voted in last year's deputy leadership contest. Today, the report goes to Labour's NEC with a request for action.

It was the famous Wembley Conference which decided on a change in how Labour's leaders should be elected. In place of a franchise limited to MPs, power was to be shared with the trade unions and constituency parties.

No decision was taken on how the voting should be conducted in these two sections, although it was the intention of some to limit the constituency party's franchise to the small core of activists who make up each local party's governing body — the general committee. That is not how the reform has worked out in practice.

After all the ballyhoo of electing the deputy leader had died down, we were left with three weeklies asking for information on parties who extended the franchise beyond the hard core of activists. Forty-nine constituencies replied.

Twenty-one constituencies organized a one person, one vote system because they believed this was the only way party members would be able to have a say in the contest. Some members argued against the postal ballot on the grounds that an important principle was at stake and that only those who were prepared to give the minimum support of coming to a meeting should be allowed to vote.

Most of the 21 constituencies organized a postal vote. Three constituencies organized on a basis of local and general election procedures. Postal balloting certainly led to a higher turn-out, involving often more than two-thirds of the membership.

A total of 19 constituencies carried out branch ballots, but, surprisingly, there was no single way branches undertook to consult their members.

Some branches invited people to the branch meeting, and those unable to attend gained no vote. Others organized voting by ballot.

Some branches, however, allowed a postal ballot for those unable to come. Others organized the vote at their regular branch meeting and took the ballot box round to those members not in attendance. There was variation, too, on how the votes were cast at the branch meeting. Some branches conducted a secret ballot while others had a show of hands.

Some branches organized transport for members who would otherwise be unable to come, and this kind of offer, together with how well the branch organized itself, helps to account for the difference in turn-out at branch meetings. One branch reported a turn-out of 77 per cent of those eligible to vote, while another recorded a turn-out as low as 20 per cent.

Nine parties held a mass meeting of members to decide their choice for deputy leader. Most made it a big event with a number of attractions other than voting for the deputy leader.

One of the unexpected consequences of the electoral college is that it has brought into being different classes of ordinary Labour Party members — those who vote in leadership elections and those who do not. Some members are given the vote in leadership contests while others are disenfranchised, unless they are on their local party's general committee.

The NEC needs to act to ensure that all party mem-

bers have equal rights in electing the leadership. The only way forward is for the NEC to back the principle of one person, one vote and to lay down guidelines on how votes should be cast in the constituency section before any future contest is held in the electoral college.

Our survey showed there are four important issues on which the NEC should rule: (i) Who is eligible? Many parties reported difficulty in deciding who was and who was not eligible to vote. Some decided that members had to be of 12 months' standing. Others of six months' standing, while some parties settled for anybody who held a current membership card. (ii) How to count? There was also a wide variation on how the votes were counted and what they meant once they were counted. Deciding where to count the votes can affect the outcome. Small parties, again, a disproportionate representation on general committees by mandating their general committee delegates. In some cases, this leads to local party supporters, who, while gaining a majority of votes, on the general committee, was supported by only a minority of individual branch votes.

(iii) What timetable? It is important to lay down a timetable for future contests. Not only is this desirable so that campaigns don't rumble on for six or more months, but it is also crucial in getting information to local members. One constituency reported that these branches which met early in the month decided their votes before the literature from candidates arrived.

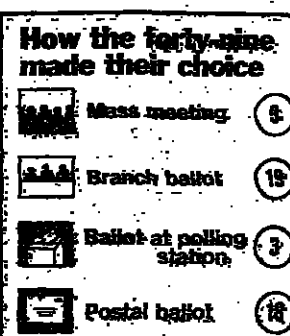
(iv) Rigging the result: In view of the lack of guidelines, some constituency parties behaved less than openly. One party member wrote to say that there was no mention of the leadership contest at her branch meeting until she raised the question.

Without clear ground rules the chances are that poor members will be excluded. We know that the poor are less likely to attend meetings than other people, and in these, as in other circumstances, a postal vote is essential. Indeed, this was the view to which some members came after they had organized a branch ballot.

After completing our survey other parties told us that this too had extended the franchise to ordinary members. And already a number of parties which did not do so last time have decided to ballot all their members in any future contest. Most of those who reported a high turnout were also in favour of making democratic decisions. This principle is now being firmly rooted in the electoral college. The NEC should issue guidelines to encourage its spread to all constituency parties and standardise the form of the election procedures.

David Cowling and Frank Field.

David Cowling is research assistant to Mr Peter Shore. Frank Field is Labour MP for Birkenhead.



The man who came up with a corker

by Alan Hamilton

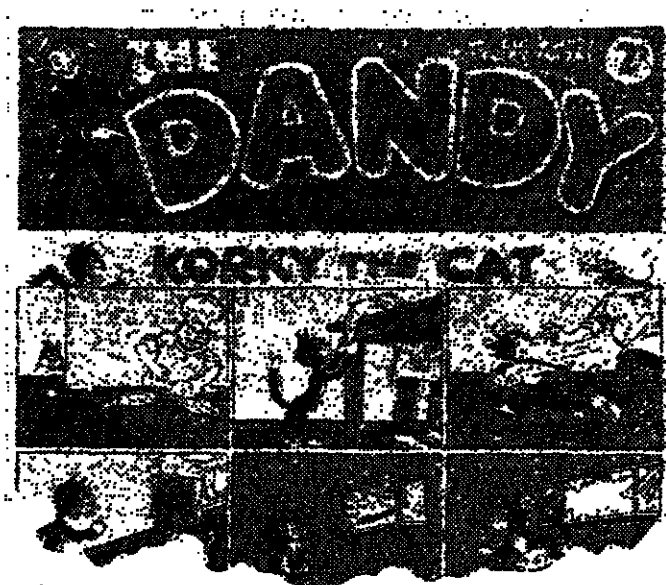
The man who gave the world *Desperate Dan* retires this week after 45 years in the editor's chair of what was once the world's largest selling children's comic.

Dan, the cowboy of superhuman strength and stupendous cactus chin, who exists on a diet of cow pie with the horns and tail projecting through the pastry, was the creation of Albert Barnes, who edited the first issue of *The Dandy* on December 4, 1937, from that citadel of old-fashioned values, the Duncree publishing house of D. C. Thomson.

Barnes has run the curiously unchanging *Dandy* ever since, except for a year of war service when the chair was occupied by his assistant, George Thomson, a young man of promise who eventually ascended, by way of the European Commission, to the chairmanship of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

"Desperate Dan was the roughest, toughest cowboy. He was to be the strongest man in the world; a man who could chew iron and spit rust. I told the artist to base him on me and give him a chin like a chest of drawers", Barnes recalls.

Thomson wanted a picture comic for children, aged six to 10, of equal appeal to boys and girls, to complement their "famous five" clutch of children's story papers, *Wizard*, *Hotspur*, *Rover*, *Adventure* and *Skipper*. It was an innovation in the world of children's comics, and was followed some



Comic turns: left, the first issue of *The Dandy* in 1937, and right, the 1982 version. Can you tell the difference?

months later by an equally famous stablemate, *Beano*. Only *Desperate Dan* and *Korky the Cat* survive from the original cast of characters. Keyhole Kate and Hungry Horace are no more, and another early character, an unfortunately named youth called Invisible Dick, has disappeared. But the style has changed little. Bob, the *Dandy* wonder dog, simple, identifiable characters tripping through banana skin and water pistol humour scoring points over parents, teachers and policemen. But no-one ever really gets hurt. "There is never any real violence, only the cartoon

kind to be found in *Tom and Jerry* where the victim always springs back unharmed", Barnes said. It gives children a chance to cock a harmless snook at authority, and sublimates their desires to kick against the traces. Sex, religion and politics are, of course, out altogether.

Well, more or less. Black and white wonder dog, was recently kidnapped and taken to Argentina, adding fuel to the suspicion that, deep down, Argentines have stereotyped baddies. Authority has occasionally objected to the rubber bricks

children's comic market. *The Dandy* is unlikely to see again its heyday of nearly 1950s when it was selling 2.2 million copies a week. Thomson claims that no comic in the world, before or since, has equalled that circulation.

D. C. Thomson, whose flagship, *The Dandy*, remains the only British daily newspaper with a front page of small advertisements, are deeply secretive about circulation figures. That is known is that a quarter of the *Dandy* readership turns over each year.

Barnes's successor, owner Dandy chief sub-editor David Torrie, will hope for a regular supply of year-olds ready to enter the world of biffs, yikes and bargs, of Greedy Pig and Screw Driver, where every sentence ends with an exclamation mark and the sight of violence is a slipper on the backside.



Pensioners as pioneers

Some of the Falkland Islands' early settlers were Chelsea pensioners. A number of the kelper families now under Argentine military rule are descendants of a detachment of Chelsea pensioners sent to the Falklands by the War Office as garrison colonists in 1849.

Most of the 30 married veterans chosen for the experiment were Chelsea out-pensioners. They were given prefabricated wooden houses, initial supplies of fuel and food and 10 acres of land. At first most of them hated it.

Yet when the opportunity was given a few years later to return to England, only a few did so. Some had become good gardeners and others found work in the growing ship-repairing industry. Age was on their side: most of the pensioners were in their early forties or younger and one, James Brown, "pensioner and carpenter", was only 24.

Corned beef corner

It may prove difficult, in the two or three weeks it will take the naval task force to reach the Falklands, to keep up the spirit of jingoism and bellicosity which has swept the nation.

Today's jingoistic gesture will, I fear, take some of the cheerfulness out of national pride. As a token of how seriously it regards the crisis, the English Tourist Board has decided to suspend the

advertisement of its Maritime England promotion, perhaps feeling it makes too poignant a reminder of past naval greatness.

On the other hand, pays to know your enemy and the Argentines do, from a safe distance, seem to be a rather lopsome lot. You will have read yesterday about the murderous Rivero, in whose honour Port Stanley is now renamed. He is, I know, not the Argentines' only folk hero with a distinctly doubtful past.

As a contribution to the national, but I hope temporary was effort, PHS will continue to welcome items of information harmful to Argentina, and news of any ferocity laudable or laughable, here at home.

A plum of P.G.

Through his unjust disgrace in the war and his long years in exile, P.G. Wodehouse had one loyal fan — the Queen of England. Last night the Queen Mother paid a private and unannounced visit to the World of Wodehouse exhibition at the National Theatre, an attraction open freely to all who visit the building.

The Queen Mother is an avid reader of Wodehouse, and collects his books in her library in Scotland. She has almost all his tremendous output. In case Her Majesty should fancy a further treat, PHS recommends *Words by Wodehouse*, for which David Ryall does a hairless wig and does a plum of an impersonation. It is the early evening platform performance in the Olivier Theatre on April 14 and 21.

THE TIMES DIARY



The British Standards Institution has set a new standard for British music. This news is not intended to encourage the detractors of Peter Maxwell Davies and Harrison Birtwistle. BS 4754 applies only to the way scores and parts are presented.

Scores to British standard will

henceforward be clear enough for double bass players to read without straining forward; printed on paper thick enough for the next page of notes not to show through; and in ink waterproof enough for Handel's *Water Music*.

The standard gives guidance on how note spacing, slurs, ties and crescendos should be represented, and takes a particularly firm line, I hear, on silences.

Chain of events

A complete glossary of health and hygiene from Abatement notice to Zwitterion (an iron carrying both positive and negative charges, present in some detergents) — proves a rich midden of scatological information. Prepared by Mr Colin Lucas and published by Renikill at £15, *Hygiene in Buildings* traces the history of the lavatory from the Knossos latrines, built for King Minos 3,600 years ago.

Choice pickings include the Human Lavatory — a medieval public servant who walked the streets in an immense cape which he could use to cover his customers and the pail he was carrying; and the dreadful fate of Richard the Raker, a gongfermer employed to clean latrines and cesspits who in 1326 fell through the floorboards in his own privy and "drowned" noisily in his own excrement.

In a book full of villainous material, the few heroes include

Thomas Crapper, who did the drains at Sandringham and possibly gave the language a new word; Thomas Twyford, who developed the Unifit and the ornate Deluge; and Sir John Harrington who required only "half a tunne of water to keep all sweete and savourie". And who wrote the *Metamorphosis of Ajax* devoted to his invention, the WC.

For the squeamish there is also a good gathering of euphemisms, such as dinkum dummie, picaninny kiaba, Les Vaters, cuzzes, cozzies, jakes and Jericho, all of which mean much the same in one part of the world or another.

Haughtier cuisine

Culinary quaintness and rumble-dethumps are out in Scotland this year, according to Colonel Pat Paterson who runs *Taste of Scotland*. Two new dishes created this year for inclusion in the brochure are Beef Nan Eilan, noisetta of lamb and fillet of beef with contrasting cream, and

pickled walnut sauces — and garnish mouse with West Coast prawns. A haughtier cuisine, at any rate, than Cullen skink and howdies.

Leaking boards

Very wet Wales, and Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru president, and MP for Carmarthen, may have discovered the reason. He complains that while British water boards generally waste about a quarter of the water mostly through leaks, the Welsh Water Authority loses an average of a third, and in some places, a half.

The Government yesterday claimed all maps of the Falklands from Edward Stanford, the map-sellers in Long Acre, to help it handle the crisis. An official from the Directorate of Overseas Surveys called at the shop and hurried away with about 80 maps.

The memoir face

Joseph Gormley's autobiography, *Battered Cherub*, was appropriately written with the most modern aids to productivity. Like every good unionist Gormley had a mate on the job — ghost-writer Jeremy Hornsby, who previously worked with the disc jockey Peter Murray to produce *One Day I'll Forget My Trousers*, a volume most memorable for the cover photograph of its subject in underpants and suspenders. Gormley, finding himself a rich vein put some half a million words on 50 tape cassettes. Hornsby sieved out the noisy slack over four years with a word

processor, and his discs fuelled the computerized typesetting, making Gormley one of the first books on the general lists to be produced by the new technology.

Falling star

Residents of New Jersey take a dim view of the twilight of the stars. For its centenary the Actors Fund of America put on a television show and raised \$2m for the elderly residents of its retirement home, but now plans for a nursing home near the residence have been squashed.

Actors Fund said it could fill its 50-bed nursing home at a fee of about \$100 a day, only about a third of what elderly actors have to pay locally at present if they fall sick.

The neighbours, who have been happy to have any of the past in their area for the last 20 years, objected in a twinkling. Mayor Sandra Greenberg said: "When I first heard of their plan, I was residence I applied to it, but elderly and sickly stars from around the country would certainly impact adversely on this high-class neighbourhood."

having lost his battles with Fox's nervous attitude was delighted to hear, when the RFE started negotiating the purchase of television rights, that it would be interested in an extended version, using discarded footage.

Despite Putnam's wholehearted support for the others, Fox abruptly vetoed it, saying that it would establish an unwelcome precedent.

There is still cause to be grateful to Fox. The BBC was among those in Britain Putnam approached in the search for a country for *Chariots*, and another American studio rejected the project as "a real downer with no viability at all in the American marketplace because of style and tone as well as subject matter."

The Pet Food Manufacturers' Association announces that it will be the staging of offal from slaughterhouses, which, it says, would "make finished pet food products unacceptable to the pet owner". PHS would hope so, too, but, horrors, the association goes on to say it has told the Government about "the important implications such a change would have on the human food chain". What is going on in this country? Are people eating the pet foods or the pets? I think we should be told.

Is the insurance business developing a conscience? A reader sends me a circular which says: "We are the main feature of *Crusader's Revolutionary Guide to the Pet Food Industry*". PHS

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BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL

SWEDEN
Workers
win
a say

The Swedish employers' association, the Swedish Labour Federation and the Swedish Metalworkers' Union have reached an agreement to give about 1.5 million workers in private industry a greater say in the running of their companies.

The employers will also have a voice in the adoption of new technology, organization of work plans and economic decisions.

However, the so-called co-determination committees will not have any veto over employer's right to hire and fire, as unions demanded some years ago.

JAPAN

Japanese car registrations hit an all-time monthly high in March, going up 6.5 per cent from a year before to a total of 529,950.

Japan does not intend to reduce its self-imposed ceiling on car exports to Canada this year, Mr. Shintaro Abe, the International Trade and Industry Minister, announced yesterday. He said he would recommend exports be kept to the 1981 level.

AUSTRALIA

Employment in Australia fell in February, reversing the previous 12 months' trend, according to a report issued by the Statistics Bureau. The bureau said civilian employment (seasonally adjusted) fell to 5,412,800 in February, down 5,000 or 0.1 per cent from January. In February last year, employment increased by 23,100 or 0.4 per cent.

Despite the fall from January, employment in the latest month remained at 76,600 or 1.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Mr. Nils Aspling, Swedish Industry Minister, who is touring Western Australia's mining operation areas, urged Australian companies to invest in Sweden to force their way into the European market.

UNITED STATES

International coal shipments will more than double in the 1980s from 192 million tonnes in 1980 to 425 million tonnes by 1990, according to National Economic Research Associates, an American firm of consulting economists. It predicted that coal imports by Europe will rise by 1 per cent a year above the general rate of inflation between 1985 and 1990.

WEST GERMANY

West German crude steel production totalled 3.88 million metric tons in March, up 11.3 per cent from February. Pig iron output rose 12.1 per cent to 3.82 million tonnes.

West German crude steel production rose 3.1 per cent in the first quarter of 1982 over the same quarter of 1981, according to the Federal Statistical Office, the regional bureau of the federal statistics office said in Düsseldorf.

The West German manufacturing industry index of incoming orders fell by a provisional 1.3 per cent seasonally adjusted in February, after being unchanged in January.

FRANCE

ETPM, a subsidiary of the French Vallourec steel pipe group, has been awarded a contract worth \$30m (£51m) by the Norwegian state oil company Statoil to lay a pipeline in the North Sea. It is one of the biggest orders of its type.

BELGIUM

Belgium unemployment at the end of March remained at a record high of 10.9 per cent. The only change was a decline of 2,000 in the number of young jobless.

The trade deficit of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union widened sharply in January to a provisional Bel Fr 30,800m from Bel Fr 1,800m in December. The national institute of statistics reported in Brussels. January marked a worsening of the economic union's trading position, which had improved in the end of last year after a record deficit of Bel Fr 51,600m was recorded in August.

UGANDA

Uganda will request the potential donors at a World Bank meeting in Paris on May 17 for help in its \$600m (about £37m) recovery plan. "We are telling the international community 'help us now. If you do, in two years we will be on the other side of the counter'," Mr. Ephraim Kumuuru, acting finance minister, said in Kampala yesterday.

Frances Williams assesses our competitiveness

The international
race Britain
cannot win

Last year witnessed a rare if not unique event in recent British economic history. Managed, in a small way, to improve our international competitive position by dint of our own domestic labours, instead of relying entirely as in the past on the devaluation of sterling to keep British goods in the running on world markets.

The employees will also have a voice in the adoption of new technology, organization of work plans and economic decisions.

However, the so-called co-determination committees will not have any veto over employer's right to hire and fire, as unions demanded some years ago.

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expected to pick up quite sharply later this year; that unemployment is likely to stabilize or rise very slowly, reducing workers' fear of redundancy; and that company profits are predicted to increase rapidly by anything between 20 and 30 per cent in 1982, with similar improvements in the running on world markets.

All these factors are likely to encourage workers to press for higher pay to compensate for the drop in living standards over the past year or so.

Information collected by Incomes Data Services, a private company which monitors pay, reveals that a few companies, in better financial shape than last year, have agreed to somewhat higher pay deals this time around.

Though companies may be disinclined to be generous on wages — the higher profits

Most economic forecasters believe the next pay round will see a higher level of settlements, perhaps of round 9 to 10 per cent

will not be enough to finance stockbuilding and more investment, let alone high pay settlements — they may find it hard to resist workers' claims for some modest relaxation. If economic recovery persists in subsequent years, the pressures on pay are certain to grow stronger.

The Government, not surprisingly, is taking a more optimistic line. Treasury economists, who expect that last year's impressive performance can be repeated. In 1981, output per person in manufacturing rose by more than 10 per cent and output per person-hour by over 8 per cent to surpass the peak levels reached before the recession began in the spring of 1979.

This is a bigger rise than experience of past recessions would have suggested and it

begin unusually in the cycle, when output was still falling. This, plus anecdotal evidence about new attitudes and working practices on the shop floor, has produced talk of a productivity "miracle" — the suggestion that the long-run trend of productivity has shifted upwards from the sluggish 1½ per cent or so seen for much of the 1970s.

Others take the view that recent rapid productivity growth is temporary, and unlikely to be sustained. They argue that the figures have been boosted artificially by closure or mothballing of less productive capacity to give a once-and-for-all productivity boost. And they point out that in past recessions labour "shaken out" has been "shaken in" again once recovery is underway, dampening previous productivity growth.

The Treasury counters this by arguing that continuing competitive pressures, and companies' expectations "of only moderate economic recovery", will keep up the pressure to hold costs down and by implication to be cautious about recruiting labour.

We shall not know who is right until output recovers in earnest. But no one is suggesting that last year's productivity gains can be repeated. Over the next few months as job losses continue while output picks up, productivity is likely to go on rising, though at a lower pace. But in the longer term even believers in miracles cannot expect sustained productivity growth above 4 and 6 per cent a year.

This alone would be twice as good as Britain's performance over the past few years.

Another problem area is the scene abroad. Britain can only improve her competitive position without recourse to devaluation if her unit labour costs are rising more slowly than those of international rivals.

Last year she may have succeeded. But there are signs that in many countries too the rise in labour costs may be slowing down.

Over the past year or so recession, as in Britain, has tended to inhibit the growth in earnings. (France, which is trying to reflate its economy, is a clear exception.) But recession has also slowed the growth of productivity, reflecting the usual pattern in which productivity falls and rises with output. The reason is that output is normally cut more quickly than jobs.

budgets, balance sheets, investment trends, sales, marketing and manpower.

In spite of all the demagogic paraphernalia, however, it is an essentially paternalistic system. Mr. Roberts did not like that particular word but admitted that the degree of consultation depended entirely on how much he, as chairman of the company and of the council, was prepared to divulge.

Conversations with Mr. Roberts and three other members of the council did not reveal many major developments which had been inspired by the council, apart from the establishment of a dental centre on site. Canteen facilities, car parks, rest rooms and other practical matters were among the most common items for discussion.

Major policy decisions are often presented to the council as fait accompli. "But at least we'll know why," said Andrew Attfield, the company accountant and a council member.

"I think the chairman would be a fool to tell us the whole truth all the time," said John Church, council member for the compounding division.

Mr. Church said the council's existence did not stop the management taking occasional wrong decisions, which could, with consultation, have been avoided. The installation of a particular machine in his department had been a case in

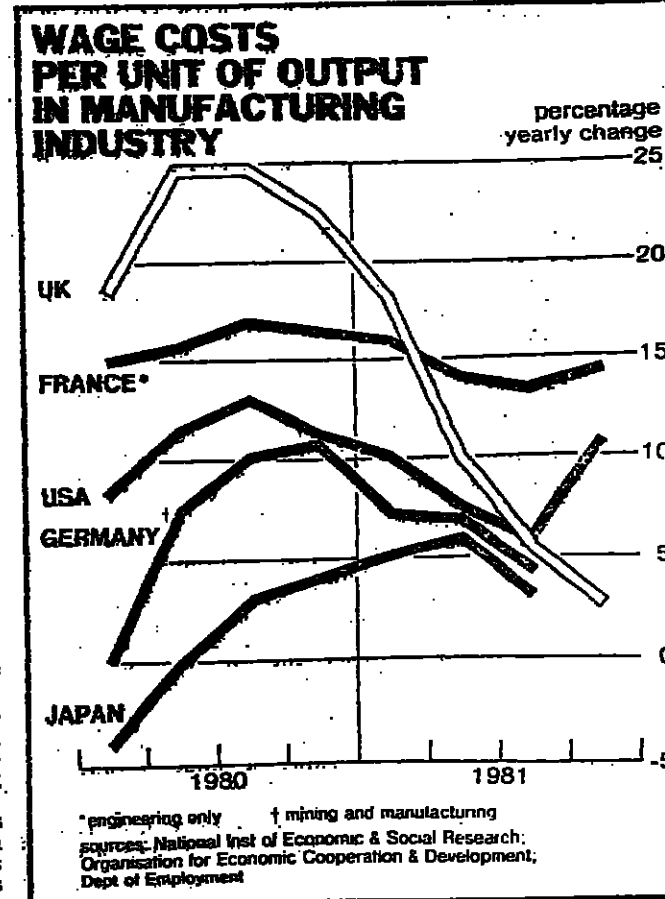
point, he said. But council members agreed that though it had its faults, the council did provide a forum for the airing of grievances, and for general discussion which made an important contribution to morale.

Next month PPL will be integrated with the flavours and fragrances division of its parent company. The council will continue to operate at the Ashford site.

Surveys of company councils and other forms of industrial democracy have been unable to show any clear trends. The British Institute of Management, for instance, produced a survey last year in which 93 per cent of responding firms claimed to have established, or to be establishing, worker participation.

The CBI though produced a more comprehensive report on 413 companies which employed a total of more than three million people. This report showed that only 17 per cent of company chairmen chaired company or works councils and only 17 per cent of firms with such councils had established them in the last three years, indicating a slow rate of change.

But last month, in the week after Sir Raymond Pennock, CBI President, argued in the columns of *The Times* for more positive moves to involve workers, the Confederation was taking a rather more optimistic view. This optimism was



HOW WE COMPARED WITH FOREIGN COMPETITORS, 1975-81

% change	UK	US	Japan	France	Germany
Unit wage costs 1975-1980	89	36	0	45	17
Latest quarter 1980-81	2.6	10.8	2.9	14.4	4.2
Output per person-hour 1975-80	7	15	42	31	16
Latest quarter 1980-81	8.3	4.4	4.3	-4.6	3.5

The increase in unit labour costs elsewhere has thus not been as dramatic as in Britain. But economic recovery, which will be boosted by the recent drop in oil prices, means that productivity is beginning to improve in most countries. Even if it only gets back on trend — and it should do better than that in the early stages of recovery — this would mean productivity growth of 7½ per cent a year in the United States, 3 per cent in West Germany, 4 per cent in France and 7½ per cent in Japan.

All this serves to demonstrate how fast Britain has run to stand still in the international race for competitiveness. If our main trading partners, with their better productivity records

and, on the whole, historically lower pay settlements succeed in reducing growth in unit labour costs over the coming year Britain's modest advantage gained so painfully over recent months will quickly disappear.

There is no alternative to some further depreciation of sterling if the Government wishes to improve significantly the competitiveness of British industry. This does not mean that containing unit labour costs is unimportant. It reduces the need for devaluation and dampens its inflationary impact.

But the Government should not pretend to British workers that the achievement of greater competitiveness lies in their hands alone. To do so could prove a recipe for disappointment and recalcitrance.

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Business Editor

The pressure
stays on

For those who have been advocating a lower exchange rate, sterling below \$1.75 and heading fast for DM4.20 may seem like a reasonable start. But even if they were happy with a small devaluation, I rather doubt that the authorities are inclined to see silver linings on the present foreign exchange clouds.

Indeed, the far more pressing thought must be how to arrest a much more serious run on the pound should it show signs of developing in the days and weeks ahead. Money market rates have been relatively slow to respond to a generous supply of liquidity from the Bank though period rates were notably firmer yesterday and bill dealing rates clearly reflected nervousness on the part of the houses given that the forecast shortage was more than £50m. Presumably, the Bank will want to hold off taking interest rate action as long as possible. But if it chooses to play it that way, then action when it does come will almost certainly have to be of the crisis rather than the tinkering variety.

Ironically, yesterday's preliminary estimate of a March money supply (sterling M3) rise of only ½ per cent was better than generally expected.

Although domestic money supply developments are hardly likely to be a major factor in foreign exchange market thinking at the moment, however, there are in any case not necessarily as good as they look.

Without the benefit of the collection of a further £1,000m of back tax, sterling M3 might well have grown by closer to 1 per cent.

Bank lending to the private sector is once again the villain of the piece, probably rising by at least £2,000m. The London Clearers estimate the underlying increase in the lending at £1,600m. £1,700m. But that will represent some movement by borrowers out of overdrafts; and the Bank's own massive purchases of commercial bills may all in all have a balancing effect on non-bank holdings of bills.

North American paper and pulp continues to contribute the major part of the group's share price also. The group's share price also bucked the market's downward trend, rising up to 239p despite the failure to increase the year's dividend from 16.42p gross. But behind the apparent gloss, the figures are not wildly encouraging and seem to point towards barely improved profitability in the present year. A prime factor in the profits increase — up from £85m last time — is the favourable sterling/dollar exchange rate.

The slow-down of the United States economy and renegotiation of Canadian labour contracts in the present year — traditionally a tough proposition — have acted as antidotes to enthusiasm about Bowater's 1982 prospects.

Newsprint operations — which account for between 35 and 40 per cent of group trading profits — are said to be holding up well, with the main problem one of overcapacity rather than poor demand. Newsprint stocks are however understood to be around double their normal level. The pulp operations are near the bottom of the cycle, and the hope is the demand should improve by the end of the year, depending on the strength of an economic recovery.

As for the United Kingdom operations, 1982 may be slightly less encouraging. Last year the profitability of British and European sector fell by 66m, but 1981's rationalization exercise should reduce costs.

About £7m went on cutting back the size of the workforce, and Heavy Losses were also disposed of. But trading is still bumping along the bottom with no sign of sustained recovery.

A yield of 6.9 per cent is hardly exciting, but speculative takeover support. Current cost shareholders' funds of £819m make Bowater a large lump to swallow — but then the current market value of the group is a rather more modest £375m.

For the year to December the group's gross rental income was £50.8m, up a quarter, and the Mitre House and Brent Cross deals should be worth an additional £3m in revenue. Pre-tax profits last year were up by almost a half at just over £15m.

The market shuddered slightly on yesterday's rights news, and with the ordinary and "A" closing at

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1981/82
High Low Company Price Ch'ge Gross Div'd Yld % Actual P/E Yld %

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75	62	Airsprung Group	73	-1	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.9
51	33	Armstrong & Rhodes	44	-1	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
205	187	Bardon Hill	199	-2	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	106	-1	15.7	14.8	—	—
104	61	Deborah Services	61	-1	6.0	9.8	3.0	5.7
131	97	Frank Horsell	125	-	6.4	5.1	11.3	23.1
83	39	Frederick Parker	76	-	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4
78	46	George Blair	56	-1	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
102	93	Ind Prof Castings	108	-1	15.7	14.5	—	—
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	96	-1	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
113	94	Jackson Group	115	-	8.7	7.6	8.4	10.6
130	108	James Burroughs	212	-2	31.3	12.9	3.4	8.6
64	51	Serotonins "A"	63	-1	5.3	8.4	9.7	9.0
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	-	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twintock Ord	13%	-	—	—	—	—
89	66	Twintock 15% ULS	80	-	15.0	18.8	—	—
44	25	Unitco Holdings	25	-	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	79	-1	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2
263	212	W. S. Yeates	229ad	-	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.0

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

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Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
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BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

CLORE ESTATE

Verdict expected

The fate of one of Britain's largest private fortunes — the estimated £40m estate of the late Sir Charles Clore — will be known tomorrow when the Court of Appeal hands down its judgment.

The Court will give its verdict on an Inland Revenue appeal that it should be allowed to recover tax totalling between £29m and £39m from the Clore estate. Specifically, the Revenue wants authority to serve legal proceedings on Stype Investments (Jersey), a company controlled by a Jersey-based settlement set up by Sir Charles before his death. Stype removed substantial parts of the Clore estate from Britain to Jersey and there out of the Inland Revenue's jurisdiction.

But even if the Revenue wins the legal arguments, officials privately concede that they face severe difficulties in actually getting access to the Clore estate's funds, since Jersey jealously guards its tax haven status.



The late Sir Charles Clore

Sir Charles, who died in England in July 1979, was reputedly Britain's richest man. Two years before his death he began transferring his assets out of the United Kingdom. In 1978 he sold shares worth £13m and transferred the proceeds out of the country. Two months before he died he conveyed his Herefordshire estate to Stype Investments (Jersey), and shortly after his death the estate was sold for £20.5m and the proceeds transferred to Jersey.

The Revenue has told the Court of Appeal judges that the remaining Clore estate assets in England believed to be worth around £18m —

are not enough to pay the total tax bill. Another £15m worth of English-based assets belonging to Stype Investments have been frozen by a court injunction.

In the earlier High Court hearing, the Revenue claim that Stype Investments had "intermeddled" in the Clore estate was rejected.

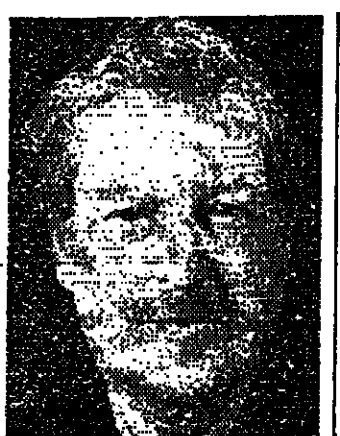
This week's judgment is unlikely to be the end of the matter. The size of the sums involved make it a strong possibility that whichever side loses on Wednesday will take the case to the House of Lords.

HIGGS AND HILL

Turnover up

Completion of a number of major contracts helped Higgs and Hill, the international construction and property group, to raise taxable profits by 73 per cent to £4.64m in the year to December.

Turnover for the year rose from £122m to £127m, and total distributions for the year are up 35 per cent with a 5.68p gross profit making 9.23p per share against 6.86p.



Edwin Phillips

Housebuilding suffered the slump in demand in the second half, but is stepping up output from less than 200 homes last year, and has a land bank sufficient for two years' work. There were now signs of improving demand.

REED EXECUTIVE

Dividend passed

Reed Executive, the employment agency group, made a pretax loss of £1.65m in the 53 weeks to January 2 against a £249,000 profit and is passing its final dividend for the second year in succession.

But it represents some improvement after first half losses of £954,000 pretax and Mr Alec Reed, chairman, said the prospects for 1982 were decidedly more promising than at this time last year.

SENIOR ENG

Bright outlook

Senior Engineering, the Watford-based engineering product trader, has staged some recovery in the second half of the year to December 1981 with pretax profits down only £1m from £5.09m to £4.01m.

At the half year profits fell dramatically from £3.03m to £1.4m on sales down £7.2m to £31.8m. Sales for the full year also recovered — to £68.5m against £79.05m last time.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Folkier, the Netherlands aircraft manufacturer, reported a 10 per cent increase in sales for 1981 on a 15 per cent rise in sales.

Great Atlantic Pacific Tea, of New Jersey, said it expects to report a net loss — exclusive of a pension plan — for the fourth quarter and fiscal year of about £2.9m and £31.6m (£1.65m and £18m) respectively.



Professor Smith

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Price of four seasoned Euro-mark bonds for Argentina plunged in heavy selling in Frankfurt yesterday.

Argentina's most recent issue, a 10-year, DM150m bond launched in 1979 with a coupon of 7.5 per cent was trading around 76, down over 3 points from its price last week and compared to the 1979 pricing of 88.5.

BIDS AND DEALS

Singer has completed sale of its air condition and heating equipment division to Snyder General Corp.

Proceeds will be applied to replace funds used to purchase, in the open market, Singer debt due 1981 and 1982 respectively. The sale would enable it to concentrate on other business more consistent with its future plans. Singer does not expect transactions to have

WALL STREET

New York Metropolitan area prompted the planned closure of the New York Mercantile Exchange and possibly other commodity markets.

The Dow Jones Average was down by 2.47 points to 822.85 at about 11 am (New York time). Declines outnumbered advances 570-378 among the 1,426 issues crossing the tape.

134m shares on Monday

Prices were slightly higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

American Telephone & Telegraph was the most active issue up 5 1/4 to \$55.

Share prices later turned lower as a snowstorm blanketing the

of the impending four-day Easter holiday, when West German markets are closed.

The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia (CTB) and Manufacturers Hanover Trust will launch a \$400m funding to finance an Australian communications satellite, banking sources said.

Eurodollar bond prices were irregularly firm yesterday morning as a syndicate led by Morgan Guaranty and Societe Generale launched a \$100m, six-year floating-rate note issue with warrants for SNCF, the French railways.

The SNCF issue, which is guaranteed by the French Government, pays interest quarterly at the London interbank offered rate. Each note carries a one-year warrant to purchase a like amount of 14.25 per cent, eight-year SNCF notes at par.

A two-part note offering to Campbell Soup reportedly sold out in one day despite aggressive trading.

The offering consists of \$50m, seven-year note issue with a coupon of 14 per cent and \$50m, 10-year zero coupon issue at 27 and yielding 13.99 per cent.

Elsewhere, a \$150m, 15-year issue of Aetna Life and Casualty was quoted at 99.5 to 99.75, satisfied by the issue of 1,543,000 new ordinary in BCI.

A circular from Brent Chemical International giving details of the proposed acquisition of Reddish Companies, which is first announced on December 1981, has been despatched.

Certain shareholders, including all the executive directors of Reddish, have elected to take the consideration due to them BCI ordinary shares.

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds										This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday									
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BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S

New York prompted the Metropolitan Exchange to plan a new mercantile Exchange and commodity market. The Dow Jones Average rose about 11 am (New York time) to 337.88. Declines outnumbered advances. The first-hour run about 10m.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices in the table relate to Monday's close, because of the shift to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States.

13.4m shares: on Monday, Prices were slightly higher a moderate trading of American Telephone & Telegraph was the most active up 5¢ to \$35.

[illegible]

likely
bye

Gaye Chance can step up again

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Amid the general euphoria which surrounded the Dick Saunders' achievements, credit was given to another man who made an important contribution during the winter season to Epsom, Walsley.

After the National Hunt, festival had finished at Epsom, the horse was praised, and rightly so, for having won four horses there, and returning home with three victories and a second.

Worcester doubt

Heavy rain has endangered today's National Hunt meeting at Worcester. It is the clerk of the course, Mr. John G. Jones, who has been asked to rain today and, if it rains, the meeting will be postponed.

Forecasters say there is a 50 per cent chance of rain today, and if it rains, the meeting will be postponed.

Walsley's record at Aintree

Walsley's record at Aintree last week was equally impressive. He took five winners, a third and a fourth. There could be no greater proof than that of his form in the Brockley Stakes at Doncaster, Michael Seely writes.

This Welsh Saint colt is the one they all have to beat in the early months of the season. He has his next outing at Newmarket's Craven meeting.

That useful sprinter, Sayaf

That useful sprinter, Sayaf, also showed his form in the form when beating Great Eastern at Doncaster. Sayaf was to have run in this afternoon's Field



Gaye Chance: may benefit from a return to longer distances.

improvement that he has brought in Craven. He has won three successive victories over three miles at Ascot in February, Walsley took Craven and won the Craven Crystal Stayers Hurdle.

Now he returns to Ascot to try to add the Keith Prowse long-distance handicap to his list of achievements. Craven has beaten him in the last of his three races, but he has won the other two.

O'Gorman puts his faith in Susarma

Bill O'Gorman has started 1982 on a high note, having secured the winners from only seven runners. Brondesbury showed himself to be a useful two-year-old, but it was his victory in the Brockley Stakes at Doncaster, Michael Seely writes.

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finished second on the other four occasions.

Hobbs has also started the season in sparkling form. His first three runners all won and he has been beaten only once by a margin of one and a half lengths. This is an open race. Obviously both Lucky Hunter and Chellaston Park have the ability to win it.

But I shall take a chance on the proven fitness of Susarma. He is a lovely old horse and I use him as my back at home," said O'Gorman. "And Susarma has been working really well recently."

Haydock Park

Tote double: 3.5 and 4.10. Treble: 2.35, 3.35 and 4.10

2.00 MERLIN HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs): £2,171 (5 runners)

1.114 DAMING BIRD (C) 11-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2

Danger of sponsors vanishing

pond

anxious to balance the loss of one against the gain of the other.

All these arguments are of interest but not of great importance. What causes a fisherman to seek to control the kind of sponsorship is concerned with killing. It promotes those human emotions that responsible fishermen seek to control. The killer urges that can lead, especially among the young, to an indiscriminate slaughter of fish and other life of all kinds.

Professional game fish fishing instructors make a point of urging restraint in killing. Reservoir trout fishing competitions encourage an attitude of mind which is almost entirely the opposite.

Strangely enough, we were warned about this kind of activity some 500 years ago by one of the greatest English instructors on angling, who wrote that the art of fishing was to be indulged in for the health of the body and the pleasure of the mind and not pursued to be used for the

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

Rates: a demand for reform

A black and white photograph of a large, dark, multi-story house with a steep gabled roof and two prominent chimneys. The house has several windows, some with flower boxes underneath. The image is grainy and high-contrast.

manager, Mr. Stanley Walker, says that the market is unlikely to improve immediately. He says there is still a large pool of unsold houses, especially in the middle-price range, which will have to be cleared before prices start rising substantially. These sentiments are also expressed by Mr. George Thornton, general manager of the Abbey National. He says: "Predictions of a boom are certainly premature and not borne out by our experience. We expect a gentle recovery during the year, as house prices have fallen well below the level of wage and general price increases."

One major suggestion the RVA is making is that rates should be based on capital values rather than the present notional rental value of a property. It also suggests that an allowance for domestic rates should be made against national income tax.

The switch to capital values is an interesting one. Several countries, including the USA, have already adopted this system. The level of rates you paid would be tied directly to the real value of your property. Councils would then have to fix the percentage rate at which the tax was levied.

One obvious snag would be the assessment of individual properties' capital values and who

[illegible]

equipped kitchen, utility, lobby.
Rm ch. 2, 2nd garden. Inspection recommended. Waterloo 50
mins, 275,950, (0215125) 3032.

FILED MAR 20 1964

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

9.

Figure 1

Flowchart illustrating the selection process for the study.

The flowchart shows the progression from initial identification to final sample size:

- Identification of studies through database searches and references: 107
- Exclusion of duplicates: -19
- Inclusion of studies based on abstract screening: 88
- Exclusion of studies based on full-text screening: -6
- Inclusion of studies based on reference screening: +1
- Final sample size: 83

[illegible]

Edited by Peter Dear

ITV/LONDON

Radio 1

to 2.7.00 Mike Read.
Gates. 11.30 Bave Lee
Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve
Peter Powell. 7.00
in Northern Ireland, 8.00
to 10.00 John Peel in
12.00 Close.

World Service

Service can be received in
on medium wave 648 kHz
following times GMT: 6.00 am
8.00 Famous Pianists of the Peel.
7.00 Twenty-Four Hours:
7.30 Letter from London.
7.45 Report on Religion.
8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The
of Britain 1952. 9.00 World

11.15 Listening Post. 11.30
3 pm Radio Newswatch 12.15
12.25 The Farming World.

Four Hours: News Summary.
 At Pleasure. 2.15 Report on
 These Musical Islands. 3.00
 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World
 Summary. 4.15 The Hay
 4.30 News. 5.00 Five-Four
 Summary. 5.30 Assignment.
 UK 9.15 International Soccer
 World News. 10.05 The World
 Paperback Choice. 10.30
 10.40 Reflections. 10.45
 11.00 The World News. 11.09
 1.15 The Bridge. 11.30
 11.45 News. 12.00 can World
 News. 12.30 Britain. 12.15
 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45
 Laugh 1.15 Outlook: News
 1.45 A Pattern of Faith. 2.00
 2.09 Review of the British
 Library. 2.30 Assignment.
 2.45 News. 3.00
 Today. 3.30 My World. 4.45
 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World
 Twenty-Four Hours: News
 The World Today.

BBC 1	HTV	GRAMPIAN	TSW
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RECEIPT: Starts 9.25 Sun
Sally and Jake. 9.40
1.10.40 Film: Orders are
given James, Brian Reece.
The film nit disrupts the
peace at an Army barracks.
Captain Memo. 1.20-1.30
4.45 Trapper John. 5.15
1.50-2.5.45 Crossroads
South West. 6.30 Tele
10.0 Sportsweek. 12.40
12.46 Closedown.

ORKSHIRE

RECEIPT: 9.30 Sally and
James Street. 10.40 New
11.05 Animated Classic:
5.15-12.00 Captain
3.30 News. 2.45-3.45
5.15-5.45 Private
0-6.35 Calendar. 12.40

cept: Starts 9.20 3-2-1
Venture. 10.15 Falcon
Electric Theatre Show.
kg Shamus, Little
pm-1.30 News. 2.45-
ummer. 5.15-5.45
crossroads. 6.25-7.00
am Closedown.

ULSTER
cept: Starts 12.00-12.10
1.20-1.30 Lunchtime.
ing Ramsay. 5.15 Radio.
ed Evening Ulster. 6.00.
Ulster. 6.30-6.35 Hope
am News at Bedtime,
osedown.

ch Division

Queen's Bench Division

Political use of courts deplored

edy was in the hands of the
torate. It was only when
ality could be established
judicial review could be
ropriately sought.
The immediate coming to
court when political capital
ought to be made could not
over stressed. It was perhaps
the worst of all possible
or felt constrained to file
davits which demonstrated a
ctual purpose.
It is Lord Goff accepted that it
proper for the GLC to assess
consequences of future
ulation when budgeting for its
annual accounts. The
vision by way of the special
ingency balance. The GLC
full attention to professional
legal advice, reasoning,
reading the GLE's Davari,
ould have realised that there
was no point of law in
the special contin-
y balance.
As a matter of discretion, his
ship would have declined to
on the relief sought. To quash
the special contingency bal-
of the funds necessary to
ide for the legitimate needs
ing London would have
the outrageous, so
regarding to the proportion
by the disputed items to
total precept and to the fact

grant declaratory relief by quashing the refusal to have been wholly without save perhaps in giving some technical a catch phrase and he did not add judicial authority that end, nor would it be a remote exercise of judicial authority.

Mr Andrew Colvin;
R. Fitzpatrick.

Immigration and dependency

Miss V Immigration Appeal Panel, Ex parte Patel

Justice McNeill, in the First Bench Division on April 1985, quashed a decision of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal refusing an entry clearance officer's appeal that an immigrant widow was not entitled to an entry clearance certificate.

THE LORDSHIP said that the Tribunal, in deciding whether the woman was "mainly dependent" on a son settled in the United Kingdom under paragraph 45 of the Statement of Immigration Policy for Control on Entry for Commonwealth Citizens (HC 79), failed to recognize that her husband, consisting of £15 monthly free accommodation, was a necessary part of her subsistence which her other resources were insufficient to

Regina v Garner and Others

Burglars who went into people's houses and set about the occupants could expect very severe sentences indeed and whatever talk there had been in recent weeks about leniency, none would be extended towards that type of burglary, Lord Justice Lawton (sitting with Mr Justice Thompson and Mr Justice

pp) said in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on April 1. In these days of equality of the sexes the view must not go so far that women taking part in such offences were entitled to a substantial discount in sentence on account of their sex; and that those persons who went into houses and gave information about them to burglars must expect to be imprisoned.

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Patel

Mr Justice McNeill, in the Queen's Bench Division on April 25, 1983, allowed an appeal from the Immigration Appeal Tribunal allowing an entry clearance officer's appeal that an immigrant widow was not entitled to an entry clearance certificate.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the tribunal, in deciding whether the widow was "mainly dependent on the husband," was to apply the test in the United Kingdom under paragraph 45 of the Statement of Immigration Rules for Control on Entry.

He found that the widow had failed to recognize that her dependency, consisting of £15 per month and free accommodation, was not sufficient to support her subsistence which her other resources were insufficient to cover.

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